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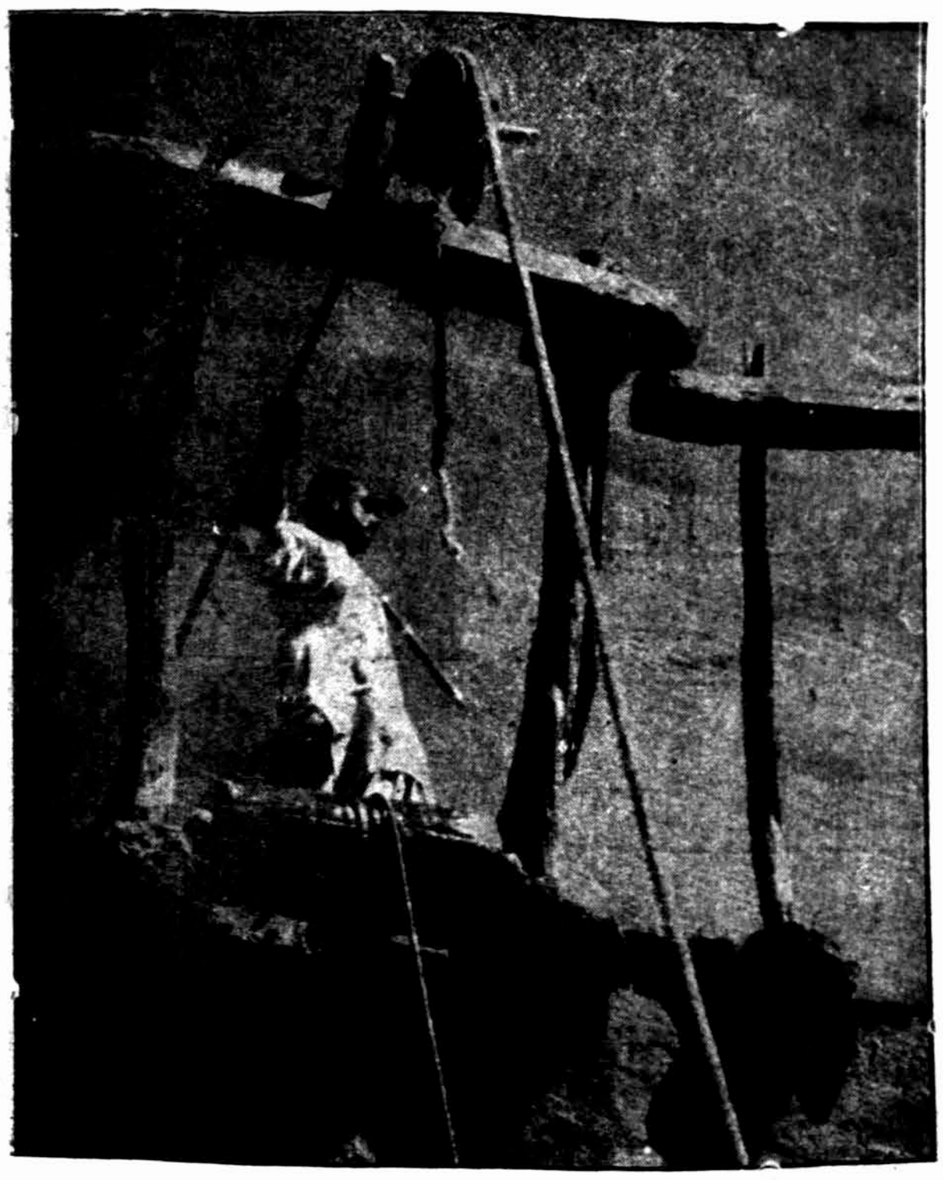
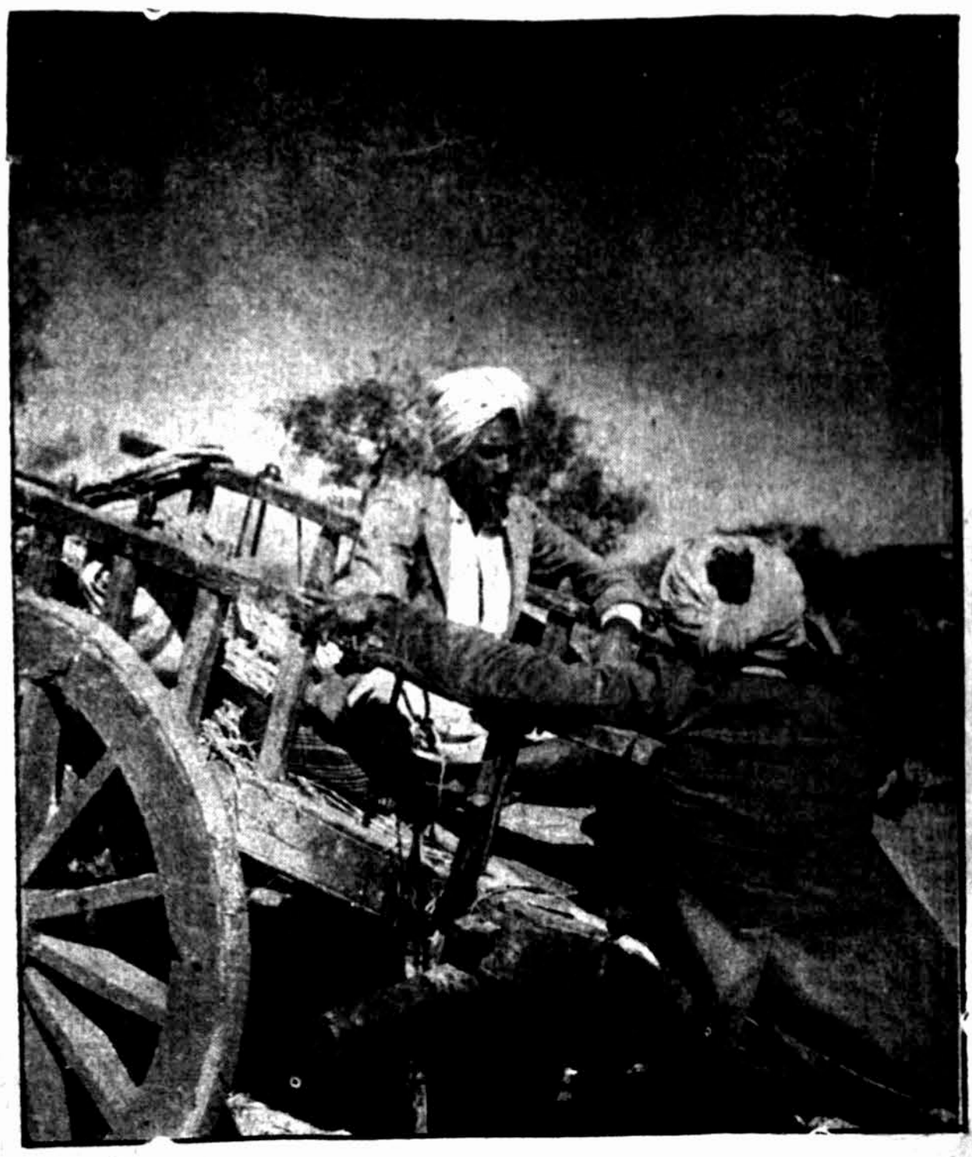
THE BALLAD SINGER

—Photographic Section, Fazulbhoy Tech. Institute.

GLIMPSES OF RURAL INDIA



"BALING OUT WATER".



"AT THE VILLAGE FAIR".

"THEIR FUEL"

"A FIELD LABOURER"

(All these four photographs were taken by the students of the Photographic section of the Abdulla Fazulbhoy Technical Institute, Bombay.

Sculptural Panels by Mr. G. Jilani, past student of the Sir J. J. School of Art and a budding sculptor—(Left) "Home Industry", (Right) "A Jolly Work for Market Interest".

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BOMBAY: JUNE 11, 1939.

On First Meeting Mahatma Gandhi

THE AUTHOR OF THIS ARTICLE HOPES TO SEE GANDHIJI AGAIN: "FOR HE IS NOT, AFTER ALL, THE TAJ MAHAL, TO BE GAZED AT AND CROSSED OFF ONE'S LIST"

By FRANCIS WATSON

THREE times it had been planned, but always some circumstance had said "not yet!" and the note of introduction remained in my pocket.

At last, on the morning of May 12th, the pilot put down the nose of his machine over that little toy town of Rajkot that has been granted such a curious celebrity. The empty racecourse with its far from grand stand slid away beneath us. Before the alighted passengers had reached the shabby tent that serves Rajkot as an airport, the airscrew was churning a whirlwind of dust as the 'plane took off again.

It was odd to have waited to make my first flight of any distance over the salt-flats and the cracked leathery plains of Kathiawar. I thought of a more distinguished member of my race who took to the air at seventy to have the "darshan" of a national leader. But the comparison ended abruptly where it began.

In Gratitude

And yet it is that thought, or another arising out of it, that has persuaded me to set down some impressions of an occasion out of which I had not intended to make a newspaper-article. On the evening of my arrival Mr. Gandhi allowed me to sit with him for over an hour. I had breakfasted lightly but comfortably in Bhavnagar, made a short flight, and done nothing in particular most of the day.

He, on the other hand, had on that afternoon concluded the journey across India from Brindaban to Benares and from Benares to Rajkot, in the torrid heat of May and with noisy receptions at many halts. He is twice my age, and works twenty times as hard, to say nothing of the nervous feat of carrying the conscience of a people.

I was a stranger, and a person of no importance, desirous of the egoistic satisfaction of coming into some relation with a man who, I suppose, numbers a larger human following than any of the closely-guarded European dictators.

Suppose that I had conceived an ambition to knock upon the door of Berchtesgaden, or the Kremlin, or the Palazza Venezia, and you will see why, in simple gratitude for an act of courtesy striking if by no means unique, I am impelled to put something, however superficial, into print.

Complex Personality

I have waited to do so until a mountain-wind should clear me of the dust and heat of the plains, and the cry of the brain-fever-bird be exchanged for that of the Himalayan cuckoo. And now, on a ridge of the Almora Hills, I realise that at Rajkot I briefly experienced some foretaste of the peace of great altitudes.

At the centre of that labyrinth of petty politics there was this astounding calm, but vibrant with a concentrated energy, where an angular little man sat with a wet cloth upon his head dictating letters before taking his simple evening meal with a hand that, by its slight trembling betrayed the demands that he continues to make of the bodily instrument.

Seven years ago the caricaturists of English journals saw this egregious figure as a spider sitting at the centre of its web. It has taken time for some of us to realise what it is that he is spinning on his "charkha," and even now (where indeed any attention can be diverted from the European dog-fight) there remains sincere misgiving.

Perceiving what appears as a blend of cunning and simplicity, we abandon the attempt to disentangle them and pronounce Gandhiji either a saint or a rogue, and in both cases something of a nuisance. Faced with an attitude in which personal religion is indissolubly bound up with political theory, we dismiss it helplessly as a phenomenon which the Western mind can no more understand than the Western ear can appreciate the subtleties of Indian music.

Devious Politics

And yet it is the appeals sent up by nineteenth-century statesmen to God and morality that have given us the name of a nation of hypocrites. If we have rid ourselves of some of the cant, it is only to plunge desperately into methods of the barest expediency. "I cannot understand why these devious politics are pursued in Europe," said Mr. Gandhi when I raised the inevitable subject.

I have met a number of Indians who understood these matters with the sublime assurance of the subscriber to a single newspaper. The candid bewilderment of one of the clearest brains among them was at least refreshing. But of what value would it be to follow this theme?

In an interview with an American journalist at New Delhi, Gandhiji has already given his unequivocal advice to the West. Innumerable reporters have asked him questions, and been answered. Regularly the statements of the progress of his work and the condition of his thinking are given out to Indian journalists, and every week there is the "Harijan". "You can ask me any questions that you like," said Gandhiji, and there was complete sincerity in the invitaton. But most of those that I had prepared stuck in my throat.

Instead I had a queer impulse to ask him: "Who are you, who am I, and what besides mere curiosity has brought me seven thousand miles to sit in front of you?" Put thus baldly, it would have sounded absurd. Already I was wasting his time, though he would never have told me so.

Unimpeachable Purity

So we talked, but I cannot report an interview. And for half an hour we sat alone in a silence that was valuable to me, though I cannot present a conclusion. But in the meantime I found a direct answer to the questions that I have mentioned as troubling those who know India's leader only through English newspapers.

No amount of verbatim reports, but even the evidence of certain astonishing acts, nor explicit declaration which reach us at second hand, can fully dissolve that fundamental uncertainty as to purity of motive. To wonder whether this man was good and guileless possibly seems heretical and is certainly impertinent. Nevertheless I must confess to the doubt at the same time as I acknowledge its complete removal by a personal contact in which some of the subjects of discussion were comparatively trivial.

The rest has been described a score of times the frank personal charm, the beauty that the camera so patently misses, the quiet voice and perfectly use of English as an instrument, the smile, the simplicity, the way with children. I stayed to evening worship, paid another visit next day, called somewhat unprofitably on Darbar Virawalla, and then crossed Rajputana in a hutch labelled "Servants Only" with the feet of a more legitimate occupant across my chest.

Perhaps I shall meet Mr. Gandhi again, and I hope I may cut a better figure then. For he is not, after all, the Taj Mahal, to be gazed at and crossed off one's list. But in any case I shall find him where I had found him before I went to Rajkot—in those lost villages with whose lowly inhabitants he has identified himself. To come to know him in that way, nobody need trouble his working day.

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The Foreign Scene

By "VIGILANTE"

SINCE we defined the aims of the Papal diplomacy in European politics and speculated, with reference to the conditions obtained at the present moment, on the possesses in European politics, the Pope Pius II, of taking a hand in the game in which the twin-dictators with their satellites are engaged with a view to consolidate the power of the Church and strength the position of the Papal diplomacy, "Reuter" has broadcast several messages recently, that go a long way in confirming our worst fears about the so-called role of the Pope as a mediator and peace-monger that can only be animated by the single aim of reaping profit for the interests of the Church and gaining back for her a substantial measure of power and influence certainly at the expense of the democracies and their cause of international peace and justice that the present Pope's predecesor was forced to surrender in the gamble of power-politics.

Mgr. Beaussard has stated only too recently at Budapest that if the Pope were approached to arbitrate in the hostilities between the democracies and the dictatorship countries, he would not refuse to undertake and discharge the task and "Reuter" has since confirmed the misgivings in the matter with the report that the dictators have responded to the Pope's appeal with their desire and assurance to preserve peace. The Pope, in other words, is to ocer himself as a salking-horse for the benefit of the marksmen of two dictators; and it is undeniably a fact that with the influence and the advantages that the Vatican possesses in European politics the Pope is in a position to lend his good offices in the name of peace specially blessed by the supreme fuehrer of the Roman Church but a peace that does not essentially differ in its definition and practice by the totalitarian countries.

The policies and actions of the Vatican directed both by the late and the present Pope—and they converge unmistakably into the personality of the Vatican diplomat of the name of Cardinal Pacelli, who is to-day being replaced by Maglione at least nominally as far as the essential direction of important policies are concerned point the way to this path of 'peace' in behalf of which the dictators themselves have renewed their protests.

In a recent broadcast speech delivered in pontifical Latin, the Holy Father reiterarted the principal points of the social and international doctrine of the Roman Church. He emphasized the principles of the rights of the individual, the equitable distribution of wealth, respect for treaties and the pledged word and the necessity to base the relations between individuals and nations not merely on justice but also on charity. And he ended on the inevitable note of peace.

The connotation placed on the moral principles and values which the Pope has detailed in his sermon is brought out by the actions of the Pope's policy—his famous telegram to the Spanish Caudillo, the solemn "Te Deum" performed by Mgr. Maglione and the ominous and highly compromsiing silence imposed on the Papal sense of the right and justice in the affairs of men and nations regarding the brutal invasion and annexation of Albania. It is true that Albania is predominantly Musulman (688,000 Muslims, 210,000 Orthodox Church, 1,04,000 Catholics). But the international outrage of the Italian invasion which has shocked the entire civilized world has not evoked a word of protest from the Pope.

Here you see the Derby in progress. The faithful horse is doing his best, but he finds the load of two heavily armed jockeys rather a lot to trundle round the course. Will they make it? Will the horse collapse under the strain? Or will the gorilla-jockeys blow it up in their frantic attempts to bump off the rest of *the field?—"The Tribune"*

Indian In London In 'Murder Plot' Charge

BHAJAN DAS PLEADS NOT GUILTY AND RESERVES DEFENCE

(By Our London Correspondent)

LONDON, (By Mail).

Pleading not guilty and reserving his defence, Hari Bhajan Dass, a Punjabi youth of 27, now of Hartington-road, Chiswick, was at Ealing police court committed for trial on a "murder plot" charge. It is alleged that at Grange-road, Ealing Common, he did solicit, encourage and endeavour to persuade Caleb Green and Percy Summers to murder Herbert Edward Victor Finch.

Mr. E. Clayton, prosecuting, stated last week that Dass and Finch, a mechanic, employed at a garage, were in love with the same girl—a Miss Landgraf Witnesses said that Dass wanted Finch "blown up with a bomb" Evidence was given of the renting of a flat by Dass and the finding of a letter by the police.

On behalf of Mutual Finance, Ltd., an application was made that a car on hire-purchase to Dass, who was, it was alleged, in arrears with the instalments, should be released by the police. For Dass, it was said that the car might be used in evidence, and the chairman, Mr. Albert Smith, said the court would make no order.

Applying for bail, Dass's counsel said the next session did not begin until June 27, and a refusal of bail meant six weeks in custody. Dass would give an undertaking not to interfere with witnesses. The police, opposing the bail, said there was reason to believe that Dass would approach witnesses.

The bench refused bail and said Dass's counsel could, if he wished, make an application elsewhere.

RABBI WITHOUT SYNAGOGUE

Sitting at a cafe table drinking a glass of hot milk which he nearly upset several times with his gesturing arms, Maurice Schwartz, the great Yiddish actor, producer and playwright, told pressmen in London of how he defied the powerful Baron Edmond de Rothschild. It was in Paris, and Schwartz was producing the play "The Brothers Ashkenazix." In one scene, placed in St. Petersburg during the October revolution, the Internationale was sung by the masses of the capital.

"Baron Rothschild asked me to leave the 'Internationale'," said Mr. Schwartz, "on the ground that it would inflame political passions in Paris. I told him that he could buy banks and rail-roads, but he could not buy the truth. The internationale stayed in and the people of Paris applauded the play to the echo." Mr. Schwartz has opened with the New York British Art Theatre, in the "Water Carrier," by the Polish-Jewish poet Prager. Mr. Schwartz repudiates the idea of using the stage to show photographs of life. "The theatre must, of course, be a mirror of life," he said, "but reality must be artistically recreated. In the play "Yoshe Kalb" I play the part of a Rabbi, but I don't go to the synagogue to copy one for my performance. Rather let the Rabbi come to the theatre and copy me."

STAMP BOURSE.

When Dictators redraw the map of Europe the repercussions are finally felt at the International Stamp Dealers' Bourse. Even when they prophesy a change the effect is noticeable. Notable visitor at the London Bourse, which opened the other day, for the annual three-days session, was Mr. Champion, of France. For 39 years he has been author of "Yvert et Tallier-Champion," the catalogue, which rules the Continental market and to which all collectors and dealers in rare stamps refer. A. Schultz, Danzig's only representative, sat quietly at a little side-table displaying an album which told vividly the history of this brave little city. In the post offices at Danzig you buy two kinds of postage stamps—one for mailing letters to Poland, the other for sending letters to any other part of the world. And yet if you wish to trace the history of Danzig in postage stamps since 1922 you must buy 400 of them. They will cost you £2.

A new-comer to the London Stamp Bourse is an Indian dealer from Bombay, who has, he says, brought a million stamps with him. He regards philately in India as being still in its infancy, though it has received great encouragement in the last two years from the stamps for George V's Jubilee and for the Coronation which Indians (and particularly Indian school-boys) have collected avidly.

AGATHA HARRISON.

To-morrow (May 20) Miss Agath Harrison is returning to London after an absence of seven months, during which she has travelled widely in India and met many leading people. The liaison group of Women's Organisations, co-operating with the All-India Women's Conference, has arranged a welcome meeting for her at the Economic Reform Club on Friday June 9. Lord Sankey has promised to preside.

MULK RAJ BACK TO LONDON

Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, the Indian author, who was away in India for over a year, arrived in London the other day. His arrival coincided with the publication of his new work "The Village" (Cape 7/6), which presents the revolt of a young Indian (Lal Singh) against the cramping conventions of his orthodox Sikh peasant family. The young man unable to accept the endless ritual observance of their creed, first has his head shorn (equivalent in a Sikh to religious renunciation) and then run away to join the Army, where he is left at the outbreak of the Great War. On this thread is strung a comprehensive series of pictures of village life in the Punjab expanding from the foci-crops, lawsuits, marriage, the money-lender. It is to be noticed that the British press, as a whole, has paid a great compliment to this Indian author for his new work. The "Spectator" says: Accumulatively and without sensationalism, it (the book) gives a vivid picture of a life that is poor and terrible, but in many aspects extremely dignified . . ." There is much to be learnt from it of the patience, dignity and gaiety of certain hard and desolate ways of life, and it is a novel which promotes understanding between peoples." According to the "Manchester Guardian's" critic, "the great charm of the story is in full picture it gives of Indian village life, with its grinding poverty, accentuated by "graft," family and neighbourly affection and traditional occupation and amusements. Mr. Anand writes vividly and poetically, with a lilting movement which is felt to be right for the theme." Mr. Tangye Lean, the "News Chronicle" critic says "The Village" is a fragment of pre-war India, resurrected for us without sentimentality or hatred, but with a depth and humour which must add to Mr. Mulk Raj Anand's considerable reputation." "The importance of a law above custom for the development of a civilisation," says the "New Statesman and Nation," "is more directly the theme of Mr. Anand's novel, where it stands free of the immediate political issues of Pearl Buck's. . . . Perhaps it is unfair to compare Mrs. Thirkell's Chatty little phantoms (in her book the Brandons) with the life-sized figures created by Mr. Anand." And here is the tribute of the "Times Literary Supplement": Mr. Mulk Raj Anand is an experienced writer. He has depth, balance and the necessary broad brush. He avoids altogether two of the besetting sins of the Indian novelist—melodramatic incident and over-plotting; almost avoids a third—those long wit-sharpening conversations that get us "no forrader"; but succumbs to a fourth—the lack of any story. His book is mainly a picture-album; Fifty Views of the Punjab. He is no sentimentalist. He boldly—even with unnecessary frankness—admits the unbeauteous aspects of Indian village life. There is much good and individual writing and some penetrating perception of Indian character—he wisely avoids that stumbling-block, the "European".

In Defence Of Bad Poetry & Good Manners

By N. JOG M.A., LL.B.

LET not this academical tail, which I am sporting for the first time in these columns, give a mild shock to my readers.

It makes me look and feel incongruous no doubt, but it serves as a credential for my mission to-day, as an 'imprimatur' for the following article in the eyes of all pedants, pedagogues, poets progressives and not-so-progressives.

I am, so the degree signed by "We the Chancellor, Syndics and the Fellows of the Bombay University" assures me, a Master of Arts. (Ahem!) So presumably I can claim to speak something about poetry—at any rate about bad poetry. And maybe I can also try to defend it, being a Bachelor of Laws. (My Sox!)

There is also, if I may confess so in strict confidence, another and more intimate title for my essaying a defence of bad poetry. For have I not myself been a poet in my greenhorn days? Have I not myself spent hours after hours in weaving out the appropriate images and similies and in trying to find out the correct rhymes and jingles?

Have I not plucked my berries harsh and crude? Have I not laboured and belaboured the Muse until she delivered—mostly betimes? Have I not spurred my Pegasus until he dropped down dead through sheer exhaustion?

It is only lately that I cured myself of this habit of spoiling good paper by writing bad poems and removed my "Poetic Collection" (with one pound of naptha balls!) to the attic in safe custody for the benefit of posterity!

Now I can look straight into the moon without being reminded of the faces of the girls I have loved. And, alternately, I can now look into the face of any girl and see only the girl's face there. (I never believed in reading sermons from stones and books running brooks, anyway!)

So I am as prosaic and practical now as yonder lamp-post and thus eminently fitted to talk about poetry. You know the phrase "The spectator knows more of the game etc." Though I am no longer a poet, I have not, however, lost my love for the tribe.

Introduce yourself to me as a poet and I shall hail you as a long-lost brother. I won't ask you to measure out your output or apply any silly touch-stone to the stuff you produce. It is immaterial to me whether you do your ebullition in English, Esparanto or Braille. Suffice it for me to see your eyes "rolling (occasionally) in a mad frenzy" —I am old-fashioned and horribly decadent enough to apply that Shakespearian criterion to all poets.

Dog In The Manger

If, therefore, pains me intensely to see anybody turning up his or her nose in a superior, supercilious manner and greeting a poet or his pet book of poetry as if he or it were a piece of stinking carrion. It is worse still to find anybody (even a reviewer) assuminsg the air of a grand Panjandrum, striking the attitude of a M. C. C. M. (Master of Ceremonies in the Court of the Muse) and growling like a dog in the manger on seeing a poet. I know my metaphors are all mixed up but that only reveals the violent commotion in my mind. Doesn't it?

No wonder, then, that I profoundly commisserate with Poets S. S. Pracas and V. N. Bhushan, for their poetic offsprings (styled "Archways" and "Footfalls" respectively—quite pretty names: aren't they?) being mercilessly manhandled by 'not an anoymous reviewer."

The "not an anonymous reviewer" seems somehow to have an uncontrollable prejudice against Indians writing poetry —and particularly against Indians writing poetry in English He heads his review of the first book wit the psycho-analytical title "Another Indian Poet, Alas!" and begins "Here is another book of English poems by an Indian"! "Footfalls" he introduces simply as "More Poems" and elucidates this further as "More poems in English by an Indian!"

Where is the harm Mr. "Not

(Continued on Page 50)

TO OUR CONTRIBUTORS

THE Editor
so much regrets
so much regrets
SO much regrets,
The Editor
so much regrets
he wants no pomes to-day.

No deathless pomes
no breathless pomes
no any punctuation pomes,
satiric, lyric,
panegyric——
he wants NO pomes to-day.

WINIFRED GLEN.

Mr. Chamberlain Takes Vigorous Action

(By ANDRE GUERIN from "Le Canard Enchaine", Paris.)

Mr. Chamberlain puts his fishing-rod in his umbrella case and marches up to his secretary:

Mr. Chamberlain: Miss, to work. It shall not be said that the speed of events has taken us by surprise. Where were we last time?

Secretary: (consulting her notes): Let me see, last time.... Yes, last time you dictated to me that His Majesty's Government refused to——

Mr. Chamberlain: Ah, now I remember. His Majesty's Government refuses to recognise the 'fait accompli' in Abyssinia. And it demands a formal assurance that.. ..well, what?

Secretary: That's to say....actually, last time wasn't Abyssinia. It was—

Mr. Chamberlain: Austria! Of course, Austria. What was I thinking of? Austria, as you said. Well, what?

Secretary: The fact is, last time we had got to Czecho-Slovakia.

Mr. Chamberlain (rubbing his hands): Oh! Really? (with a pitying smile). And there are people who reproach us with letting ourselves be overwhelmed by the speed of events....As regards the Sudetens, I have already taken the necessary steps, you say?

Secretary: Actually, we had already begun to compose a note about the Czechs.

Mr. Chamberlain: Of course, we were in the middle of it. Read it out, will you?

Secretary: "His Majesty's Government....(she reads out the British Note).

Mr. Chamberlain (concluding): "....and demands an assurance that this military action will be localised...." I am sure England's attitude will make them think twice before they do anything more.

Secretary: By the way, are we protesting about Memel, too?

Mr. Chamberlain: Memel? Oh! of course! Of course, we are protesting about Memel (wiping his forehead). They say those chaps have sworn not to leave us a single week-end in peace.

Secretary: And about Albania?

Mr. Chamberlain: Oh! Please! Not all at once. If you mix me up, I shall never get it straight again....Albania, Albania....?

Secretary: I happen to have here a copy of the British Note about the Balearics. Perhaps that will do?

Mr. Chamberlain (who thinks this a brilliant idea): Why, of course! Why didn't we think of that sooner? Certainly it will do. Just substitute Durazzo for Majorca and—(the telephone rings) Hallo! What? It's now whose turn, did you say? Whose? Greece's and Yugo—? What? All right, all right. (Coldly determined). Miss!

Secretary: Yes, sir?

Mr. Chamberlain: Miss, have the British Protest multigraphed twenty-four times, leaving the name of the country blank. It shall not be said, I repeat, that the swiftness of events has taken us by surprise. (He takes up his fishing-rod).

Secretary: Are you going to fish again?

Mr. Chamberlain: No. I am going to fish again.

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Introducing: Their Majesties'

MR. PRESIDENT

THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Roosevelt in a characteristic pose, while addressing a meeting.

By ROBERT

Franklin D. Roosevelt Is The Most Powerful Man Alive To-day—Not Forgetting A. Hitler And B. Mussolini

UNITED STATES Ambassador, Joseph P. Kennedy, has lunched dined and weekended with the King and Queen during the last year, and it is a fairly safe bet that on one or more of those occasions he talked about his friend, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The President and Joe Kennedy are buddies. In 1936, when the campaign to elect the President for a second term was hotly raging, Joe Kennedy wrote a book called "I'm For Roosevelt." It is full of tables and graphs and economic arguments why business men and others should vote for the President. It does not say anything about the affection that exists between the two of them, or anything about the reasons why they get on so well together.

But in conversation with the King and Queen the Ambassador must have been less objective. The King and Queen must have gained some idea of the personality of the man who will be their host at the White House.

Presidential Spell

In any case the charm of President Roosevelt is a by-word and a legend. You come to the United States knowing about it, and you go to Washington for the first time faintly irritated by the knowledge that you are expected to fall under the President's spell. You nurture secret opinions and doubts; you distrust these historionic displays.

You then find yourself falling flat on your face. In spite of his dreadful reputation of being likeable you like the President.

He comes from the strata of society to which the words "country gentleman" belong. If he had been English he might have been found living in a fairly large house on a trim estate in, say, Leicestershire; the product of a good school and of Oxford or Cambridge, moneyed but not rich, the head of a large and active family, a "county" figure who had gone into politics.

His social background in America is impeccable, and this fact has some bearing on the ferocity with which he is hated by some of the Best People here. They say that he has ditched "his own class."

He cares more about the underprivileged and the unemployed than about either of the two divisions of American aristocracy. The two divisions are social and financial and the greater of these is financial.

The President is a Liberal, holding views which in England would be graded as, if not Conservative, at least mild and unrevolutionary. In this country where employers keep stocks of machine-guns and tear-gas bombs for use if their workmen should strike, and where it is possible to run a politician's career by calling him a Radical, the President's Liberalism shocks and frightens the aristocrats. They call him "That Man."

A Paradox

From the top (meaning Wall Street) down to small businessmen, who exhibit the characteristics of boy scouts following their patrol leaders, there has spread an earnest phase of Roosevelt-hating. But a substantial majority of the country continues to love the President.

The country's attitude to him at this moment is something outside all previous political experience. The New Deal, the creed for which the President stands has just been defeated and weakened at the elections: and almost simultaneously the President's own popularity has sharply risen.

After six years of office the President stands head and shoulders above his own party and even above his own politics.

There are various explanations for it. One is that while the country is tiring of the Roosevelt domestic policy, it increasingly admires the Roosevelt foreign policy. Another is that this is just a triumph of personality. But neither of these explanations is adequate.

America is for the President because leading in through the toughest time it can remember he behaved like a leader. I have never been able to improve on the words, a New York taxi-driver uttered at the end of an argument late one night. He said: "He made thundering mistakes, but the good he done is bigger than the bad and—hell, I like him anyway."

The President's wife says that although she does not believe in ghosts there is sense of the past hovering about the White House. She says that after you have lived there a while you get a curious feeling that the upstairs rooms are places where people have lived and worked hard. "Sometimes when I am working late in my room, where many Presidents have worked, I get the distinct feeling that there is something else in the room."

General Atmosphere

The White House standing back from Pennsylvania Avenue in grounds that are open to the public (who can and do walk right past the front door), may or may not harbour ghosts). I never saw one there myself, but maybe they would be unlikely to show up in the President's study during a Press conference.

The only manifestation I ever witnessed in the White House was a large brown dog which strolled into the study from the terrace while the President was giving 30 or 40 newspapermen some inside facts on the Budget. The dog, which had big flannel feet and an amiable countenance, wagged his tail for a while, then yawned and went out.

I never learned his name, but it struck me that he fitted well into the pleasant White House picture.

The picture is of a gracious house inhabited by a family of nice people. President Roosevelt is sometimes described in magazine articles as the most powerful man in the world. It is not debatable that he is doing one of the biggest jobs in the world. Nor is there any doubt that the job is being done from a headquarters wherein prevails a kind of pleasant and friendly informality, an atmosphere of good living in the real sense.

With the President in the White House during a good part of the year are Mrs. Roosevelt and the President's mother, the 84-year-old Mrs Sarah Roosevelt. Until recently the President's lanky eldest son James also lived at the White House and did a capable job as his father's personal secretary. Jimmy Roosevelt is 31. Last year the old Roosevelt ailment—gastric trouble—laid him low, and now he is working with Sam Goldwyn in Hollywood.

The President's second son Elliot, who is 28, is president and general manager of the Hearst radio stations and is the father of two of the President's eight grand-children.

Elliot Roosevelt does not often come into the news these days. The last time he did was when he threatened to knock out the teeth of a man who had made a derogatory remarks about his father.

Most Active Man

Franklin D. Roosevelt, junior, the third son, is 24, is married to one of the Du Pont daughters, and is studying law in Virginia. The youngest son, John Roosevelt, is 23; and he was married a few months ago to a shy and pretty girl from Boston. When they came back from their honeymoon John began work in a Boston department store at 18 dollars (£3 12s.) a week.

The only daughter is Mrs. John D. Boettiger, who is married to a newspaper proprietor in Seattle.

The head of the family, thirty-second President of the United States, walks slowly and painfully with a stick because of the paralysis which afflicted him and which he conquered since the war but in every other respect he is perhaps the most intensively active man in America.

The amount of work he does, the number of people he sees, the responsibility he shoulders, his travelling and his outside interests demand the sort of unremitting energy you can envy but not equal

He is required to know about and to approve every major decision taken by each of his Cabinet Ministers. Yet when Shirley Temple calls at the White House he has time in marvel at her story of how one of her teeth came out while she was eating a sandwich.

When he retreats for the weekend to the Roosevelt estate at Hyde Park, in up-State New York, secretaries accompany him with piles of documents and reports for him to sign and read: but not long ago he got an appealing letter from an unknown member of the congregation of a little back-country church 40 miles away, and he drove over and made a speech to a handful of worshippers who were sitting in shirt-sleeves because it was so hot.

He is a fisherman and a philatelist, and General Hugh Johnson, that tough chaperon of the National Recovery Act, says he is

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White House Hosts Eleanor Roosevelt

WAITHMAN

The First Lady Of America Is Also A First-Rate Journalist, Her Daily Syndicated Column Is Read By Nearly Five Million People

THE King and Queen have travelled widely, but they have not yet met any lady with whom they will be able to compare the mistress of the White House. This is because Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is in a class by herself. She is the sole occupant of that class, and there is no body else like her.

She is a blithe spirit, bustling on a busy way, leaving behind her wherever she goes the wreckage of broken precedents.

No other President's wife has climbed on to the front page of every newspaper in America and stayed there for six years. She is still on the front page; but it is no longer because she is being attacked by bishops, and people are not laughing at her any more.

Eleanor Roosevelt is now a national institution, and when the time comes for the Roosevelts to move out of the White House, there will be an aweful gap in the place she is occupying in the public consciousness. Life, indeed is going to be pretty dull for a while all round with the Roosevelt family out of the picture. America cannot expect another husband like this with a wife like this, not for a long long time.

Life Of Her Own

Eleanor Roosevelt is the supreme example of a woman who made good without any special beauty or talent, but just by being her own serene, unconquerable self. She knew what she wanted to do, and she did it and went on doing it, and when the shouting and brick-throwing died down, the American people discovered, by golly, she was all right.

She was 20 when she married Franklin D. Roosevelt, a good-looking young lawyer. Eleanor was a shy, well-brought up and thoroughly repressed girl, and she had to learn painfully and with much self-discipline, how to play hostess and make conversation and perform the social tricks that were required of her.

For the first ten years she was, she says, always either about to have a baby or just getting over having one. When the war came her huband was assistant Secretary for the Navy. After the war, in 1921, her life was absorbed by the illness that struck Roosevelt down and seemed likely to end his political career for ever.

None of the Roosevelt's talk about the eight years of "trial by fire." The part Mrs. Roosevelt played in this epic story is not explained by her statement that she turned to politics and public affairs to keep her husband's interest alive. But that does not help to show how the timid girl of aristocratic lineage had developed into an active unselfconscious woman by the time the Roosevelts moved into the White House at the beginning of 1933.

Mrs. Roosevelt then decided that she was going to live a life of her own; and she has done it ever since, with the President's benign and, it may be imagined, grateful approval. For Mrs. Roosevelt, who might so easily have been an embarrassment and a hindrance, has in fact helped her husband incalculably.

She began by travelling all over the country, speaking and lecturing, saying what she thought in her homely way on every topic that cropped up. And she instituted a Press conference.

Myself, I am overcome with melancholy whenever I think about what I am missing by being kept out of Mrs. Roosevelt's Press conferences at the White House. They are for women reporters only, and no man has ever got into one. Mrs. Roosevelt gave an immediate impetus to the employment of women on American newspapers when she started her conferences.

Her Daily Column

It seems from the stories that nice easy chats are had by all during the First Lady's conferences. In a rich variety of examples of what has come out of them, my favourite is this United Press message, which came over the ticker on January 31 last year.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt hasn't had her hair bobbed and doesn't ever intend to, she said today by way of quieting reports that she might become the First Lady to adopt that coiffure.

She will not have it bobbed, she said, because she needs that knot in the back to help keep her hat on as she rides with the President in open cars.

She places the elastic of her hat under the knot to hold her hat firmly in place because, she said she can imagine nothing more annoying than for a Presidential procession to have to stop to rescue a lady's hat.

Englishmen, inured to the hardship of not hearing from high personages these more intimate details of deportment, are at first shocked by the catholicity of subjects Mrs. Roosevelt discusses. It is only after quite a long time that the truth becomes clear.

The truth is that Mrs. Roosevelt is a frank, unpretending wife and mother who is not afraid of questions and tries to answer all of them as honestly and as openly as she can. She answers them because she knows that up and down America are millions of homes where men and women, and especially women wonder what sort of life the President and his wife really live, and whether it is much different from the lives they are leading themselves. Mrs. Roosevelt has shown conclusively and comprehensively that it isn't so very different.

There are millions of homes in Britain where ordinary men and women wonder much the same thing about the Royal Family. The British way is to let 'em wonder. Mrs. Roosevelt's American way is to tell 'em.

Mrs. Roosevelt tells 'em not only at her conferences and in unnumbered interviews, but also in a daily syndicated column she writes. Unfailingly she writes it, and files her copy at Press rates at the telegraph office wherever she may be. Her column is printed in 69 newspapers and is assumed to reach 4,439,207 readers every day.

Into the column (headline: "My Day") go the musings of Mrs. Roosevelt on subjects ranging from babies to foreign policy, muffin recipes to horse-back riding. Mrs. Roosevelt explains what she is doing, whom she is meeting, what is being said to her and what she is saying back

You Can't Upset Her

Usually she trade very cautiously on the thin ice of foreign affairs or of any other controversial subject. But now and again Mrs. Roosevelt ups and says what she thinks on divorce or birth control or the Negro question, or even on the sale of American aeroplanes to France. Upon which she is infallibly attacked by some bigwig or organisation holding the opposite view. A brief dust-up ensues, from which Mrs. Roosevelt nearly always emerges triumphantly.

At this moment 'My Day" is being guyed in a Broadway revue. There is a sketch in which Mrs. Roosevelt, shedding one dress after another as fresh engagements come thicker and faster, sings. "I Don't Know What I'd Do Without My Day." By the time the song finishes she is wearing a baseball outfit. Mrs. Roosevelt saw the show and is reported to have laughed heartily.

You can't upset her. It is this determination to go sailing along in her own sweet way, this complete imperturbability, sustained naturalness and incorruptible honesty which sooner or later undermine your critical doubts and impel you to affectionate admiration.

That is what has happened in America. Mrs. Roosevelt first outraged the country. Then she reduced it to the point where it was mumbling "Pollyanna." And the next thing the country knew was that it was genuinely fond of her.

She will serve hot dogs to the Crown Princess Louise of Sweden with as much gusto as she will tell the Press girls how she gets rid of too talkative callers at the White House. (The technique, to grasp the guest by the end of the fingers and, while you are saying "How do you do? I'm so glad to see you," draw him gently f ward and past you, thus preventing any pause for conversation.)

She was delighted when someone named a new dance "The Eleanor Glide," and she had it danced at a formal reception in the White House. She accepted a bouquet of 6,000 roses at a fete in Texas to honour mothers-in-law. When she is not crossing the

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FIRST LADY OF U. S. A.

Mrs. Roosevelt smiles her disarming, motherly smile.

This week King George VI and Queen Elizabeth will be the guests of President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the famous White House. This is the first time in history when a British King is visiting the United States. Wags are saying that George VI has gone to "reconquer" America, which his ancestors lost. Whether he succeeds in doing so remains to be seen. But both George and Elizabeth will surely be conquered by the homely charm of Franklin and Eleanor.

Tuberculosis

II—It's Predisposing Causes

By "A PHYSICIAN"

This is the second of the series of popular articles on Tuberculosis, which takes its toll by thousands in this country. These articles are written by an eminent medical authority, who has specialised in tuberculosis, and will prove helpful in taking precautions against the treatment for this dread scourge of mankind. The previous article appeared in our issue of May 28.

HAVING considered fully the factors regarding the seed and its introduction into the human system, it now remains to give some thoughts to the other important part, namely, the soil by which it is meant the human beings. This comprises a big field so varied and diverse that one has to satisfy oneself by touching only the important factors common to all.

This is a vast study. To give full justice to the word soil one has to study the problem from various angles. One has to understand the predisposing factors, both hereditary and non-hereditary. Again there are factors which are known under the term constitution of the person. Factors such as environment, social and economic conditions, lack of certain important factors in diet, lack of proper rest after hard labour and lack of sufficient fresh air, during and after working hours require close study.

Even normal physiological factors such as age, sex, pregnancy and others require close scrutiny. Then there are certain diseases which form a bad combination with tuberculosis. These factors are very important and each of them should be described in some detail and the writer expects that it would not prove boring to the readers.

Not Hereditary

It is a common belief fondly cherished by the lay public and well tolerated and backed up by the medical world that tuberculosis is a hereditary disease. It is believed that this dreadful disease is handed over from generation to generation either from the mother or the father. That this belief is firmly fixed into the public mind is no fault of theirs because the medical world was not clear regarding this point for a very long time. But we are sure that we are trading a safe ground when we say that the disease is not hereditary at all. This statement seems to be revolutionary to a layman but it is nothing less than perfect truth so far based on scientific and experimental proofs.

It has been proved beyond doubt that children born to parents suffering from severe tuberculosis, remain absolutely free from that disease if (mind this "if" very well) they are removed from those parents immediately after the birth to a healthy locality where there is again no other person suffering from that disease. These children grow as healthy as other children born to healthy parents. This is so much so that other conditions being equal it becomes extremely difficult for even experts to differentiate the grown-up children born to the tuberculous parents from those born to non-tuberculous parents. Let it be remembered then that the disease under consideration is never transmitted from generation to generation.

But a doubt may be raised at once by the readers as they might have come across so many cases of persons suffering from tuberculosis having tuberculous parents. The writer admits the truth in the observation made by the readers but suggests that the cause of the disease found in the progeny is not the hereditary factor but a direct contact of the child with the parents. As it would have been clear from the previous article one could easily follow the argument that the disease got by the child was by the spray method of inhalation. Children born to tuberculous parents are prone to get massive dose of tuberculous germs into their respiratory system simply because these children remain in close contact with their parents. It is owing to this contact that we find children born of such parents suffering from tuberculosis in later life, while we wrongly attribute this to heredity.

But regarding predisposition of such children born to diseased parent, the opinion is divided. It is believed by some eminent authorities that other conditions being equal the children born to tuberculous parent are more prone to fall victim to the disease than those whose family history is clean. There seems to be some truth in this statement as the biological factor of certain predispositions is such that it cannot be easily put aside. Other authorities again believe that children born to such parents are prone to be more immune to the said injection than those children whose family history is absolutely clean. The reader should not be much concerned with the controversy. He should simply bear in mind that the disease is not at all hereditary in the popular sense as it is so often stamped to be.

The Food Factor

The most important factor which influences the spread of the disease is the lack of certain important elements in food. This factor has been investigated thoroughly in various countries. The last world war gave a splendid opportunity to study facts and figures regarding the death-roll due to tuberculosis which increased enormously because of the lack of certain food stuffs in the blockaded countries. The body gets vitality to fight certain diseases (primary of which is the tuberculosis) only by the sufficient intake of the first class protein in daily diets. Protein is a tissue building substance which is very essential in life. Vitamins have been proved sufficiently now to have a very important and decisive role in fighting infection in the body. Vitamin A. and B. which are fat soluble are both very important. Vitamin A is important in fighting microbes. Vitamin D is extremely important in digestion and assimilation of calcium which is an important mineral in fighting tuberculosis.

Now both these vitamins being soluble fat are found in milk, butter, cheese (which is made from milk) curds, eggs and cod liver oil. Milk also contains first class protein which is one grm. in one oz. of milk. It will be seen from what has been said above that milk and butter are very important articles of diet which are absolutely necessary to prevent diseases and specially a dangerous disease like tuberculosis. Milk also contains calcium to a very great extent, which is equally important in fighting the disease.

These are the most important articles of diet which should find place in daily menus of all persons. Again wheat and certain cereals are very important. But the most important are green vegetables both raw and cooked which are an immense source of all vitamins.

Surrounding Atmosphere

Next to lack of vital food stuff in daily diet, the condition of the surrounding atmosphere plays a great part. The term surrounding atmosphere is used in a very wide sense. First of all one has to consider the condition of the residential quarters and the locality where they are situated. Direct sun rays are the deadliest enemies of the tuberculous bacillus. When a diseased person spits on the floor of a dark room where sun never penetrates, the tuberculous bacilli coughed out by that patient have a very prolonged life and are capable of infecting persons residing in that dark room and inhaling air polluted by the said bacilli. Sun's rays have a marvellous effect in purifying the air and have a direct effect in killing all microbs especially tuberculous germs. Naturally therefore it would be clear that the more stuffy and the darker the room, the greater is the chance of spreading the disease.

Another factor in surrounding atmosphere is the accommodation in the rooms. It has been scientifically proved that a person requires certain cubic feet of area for breathing and residential purposes. When many members of the family have to be accommodated in a limited area, the hygienic conditions would be sufficiently bad as to allow the spread of the disease. Again, statistically it has been proved that incidence of the disease under consideration was more when the number of persons sleeping in one room was more than it could hygienically accommodate.

Heat and moisture in the climate of the country also play an important role in spreading the disease. Excessive heat has very bad effect on the tuberculous person though it seems contrary to what has been said above that the sun's rays are detrimental to the actual germs. Moisture also has a very bad effect on the tuberculous person. The climate should be moderate and dry. This being optimum climate one could easily understand that tuberculosis would be rampant where excessive heat and excessive moisture are to be found. So we have great mortality from the disease under consideration in the Madras presidency and also in Assam.

Effect Of Pregnancy

Before we finish the discussion regarding the soil i.e. the human beings, we have to say a few words regarding certain physiological factors and the relation of certain diseases with tuberculosis. As re-

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THE IDEAL FAMILY SOAP FOR DAILY USE

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Ancient Hindu Sculpture

By N. S. SHRIKANTAN

We Must View It In The Right Perspective To Understand Its Significance

MULTIPLICITY OF LIMBS—PORTRAIT SCULPTURE—SYMBOLISM—OBSCENE IN HINDU ART

A QUESTION that requires some explanation is with reference to the multiplicity of limbs in the case of most of our images. Savants of western architecture and sculpture call these figures grotesque. This only exhibits an utter lack of Oriental perspective. An understanding of Indian art for purposes of interpreting her history requires a knowledge of the motives that prompted their workmen.

Indian art is so closely connected with her history and religion, that several scholars have been led altogether to strange conclusions on account of their incapacity to understand the religious background of Indian Iconography. Thus V. A. Smith says in his article on the subject in the Imperial Gazetteer. Vol. 2 "After 300 A. D. Indian sculpture properly so called does not deserve to be reckoned as an art. The figures both of men and animals became stiff and formal and the idea of power is clumsily expressed by the multiplication of members. The many-headed many-armed gods and goddesses whose images crowd the walls and roofs of mediaeval temples have no pretensions to beauty and are frequently hideous and grotesque."

Religious Prohibition

V. A. Smith here is condemning what he is unable to understand. Indian sculptors never erected a statue for mere enjoyment. It was never based upon sensual worship like Helenic art. The artists always regarded Nature as a manifestation of one great Universal Law. They always sought for

"Tongues in trees, books in the running brooks.
Sermons in stones and God in everything."

The sculptors never attempted to be realistic although, if they wanted, they could. Except in Gandhara, nowhere are the creations true to nature. In the words of "Matsya Purana" to worship gods and to sing their praise is the best of Karma Yoga and it will bring salvation to men". They were prohibited from creating a human likeness on stone. It was considered as a prostitution of art. In the words of Sukracharya, the author of "Sukra Niti", "The images of Gods yield happiness to men and lead to heaven; but those of men lead away from heaven and yield grief"

In Bharhurt and Sanchi we have the figures of Pasenaqi and Ajata Satru, in Madhura we have the figures of the Kings of the Nayak dynasty. But they occupy a very subordinate place. Sculpture in India has been throughout religious Its aim has been superhuman perfection of character and equanimity. With such aims the artists could have had nothing to do with facial expression in the ordinary sense of the term. Nay, on the other hand the more human in expression, the less does Hindu sculpture approach its own perfection.

Only qualities like graciousness nobility and peace,' which involve in their perfection a superhuman balance of intellect and emotion are expressed in our images. Action without attachment is the core of Indian philosophy. The Indian icons clearly exhibit this motive. To them we can apply the statement of Leonardo da Vinci: "That drawing is best, which by its action best expresses the passion that animates the figure."

The images are wonderfully expressive. One cannot but be struck with the breathless eagerness and rapturous surprise of the boy-god Sundaramoorthi in the Madura temple. Who can resist admiring the serenity and unshaken peace exhibited in the face of Dakshinamoorthi? The aim of Indian art in short is suggestion and not imitation.

In Tune With Infinite

The sculptors being anxious to impress the worshippers with the superhuman nature of God they worshipped, attached some symbols to signify His superiority. If a man has two arms, naturally a god like Brahama or Vishnu must have four or more arms. In representing the gods, the sculptor also took into consideration the tradition behind them.

In making the image of Vishnu the symbols of Sankha (conch), Chakra (Disc), Gada (club) and Padma (lotus) were always added. The capacity of the sculptor was judged by the spirit of meditation on the image infused in the heart of the onlooker. The chief characteristic of an image is its power of helping forward contemplation and Yoga. The human maker of images should therefore be himself meditative.

To the Indian sculptor proportion was not so important as Dhyana and Yoga. While Greek images are graceful and Egyptian ones natural, it is only Indian images which can claim to be contemplative. The importance of this aspect of Indian sculpture would be clear if one realised the qualifications necessary for this profession.

Foucher in his "Iconographia Buddhique" writes: "The sculptor must meditate on the emptiness of (Shunytva) or non-existence of all things, for by the fire of the idea of the abyss, it is said these are destroyed beyond recovery the five factors of ego-consciousness. Then only should he invoke the desired divinity by the utterance of the appropriate word (Bija) and should identify himself completely with the divinity to be represented. Then finally on pronouncing the Dhyana Mantra, in which the attributes are defined, the Divinity appears visibly like a reflection or as in a dream and this brilliant image is the artist's model! The artist in brief was enjoined to become one with Divinity.

Far-reaching Significance

Besides being a practical philosopher, the sculptor was also expected to be proficient in several other sister arts. In the "Vishnu Dharmottara," we are told that he, who does not know properly the rules of Chitra (painting), can by no means be able to draw the characteristics of images (pratimalakshana). Again without a know-

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"I thought I would never get rid of my cold!"

I TRIED ALMOST EVERYTHING WITHOUT SUCCESS, AND FINALLY ASKED MY DOCTOR WHAT TO DO
HE PRESCRIBED MISTOL—SAYING HE ALWAYS RECOMMENDED IT AS A SAFE TREATMENT FOR COLDS
THE MOMENT I BEGAN USING MISTOL I COULD FEEL ITS SOOTHING EFFECT!
IT IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED THE CONGESTION IN MY HEAD AND OPENED UP MY CLOGGED NASAL PASSAGES
WHAT A RELIEF! AT LAST, I COULD BREATHE EASILY AGAIN!

It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. Mistol stops colds where they start.

Mistol is also ideal for nasal hygiene. It cleanses and soothes the nasal passages, and helps you avoid grippe, sore throat and other contagious ailments. If you suffer from catarrh, sinus, stuffed-up head or smoker's throat, Mistol will give you immediate relief. Use Mistol regularly and enjoy nasal hygiene. For sale at all chemists.

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RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

KHADI: A Tribute And A Testament

By "WISDOM"

This will be my "Nunc Dimittis," that I have been wearing Khadi since its birth, and that my children have worn it since their birth.

Right back in 1921, I remember how strange I felt donning a thick cotton sari and encountering staring looks— some supercilious, some scornful, some resentful, some hostile, some aggressively smiling, and few, very few, appreciative or admiring.

For you must know, my friend, tt wasn't plain sailing, wearing Khadi those days. And yet, for the life of me, I know not why it should have been so. Strange mentality our people have. They actually used to think wearing Khadi made you an outcast. The rich were afraid to wear it, fearing, it might proclaim their poverty.

As a friend of mine told me: "You can afford to wear it, nobody will think any worse of you. But if I wear it, people will say I do so account of my poverty." And just because her husband was earning less than mine. As if poverty is a crime, and Khadi, the badge of poverty!

Doubtful Compliments

But the funniest part of all was, that some people in almost the same breath, would accuse me of stinginess, that I wore Khadi in order to save money and then when I turned round and asked them why they did not do so, they would say: "Oh, we cannot afford to. Khadi is so dear. Why, we can get Japanese saris for a quarter the price." And it was no use arguing with them. I would smile and turn aside.

I received a few doubtful compliments. "How do you manage to look so nice, though you are dressed anyhow in Khadi rags, and we spend so much time over our pretty clothes, and yet don't look so nice"!

Thank goodness, I have a sense of humour, and can afford to smile and shrug my shoulders at such nonsense.

But those were by-gone days. Now, I am happy to say, many wear Khadi, or at least don't despise those who do. And small wonder. We get the loveliest stuff in Khadi now, to suit any purse and any taste. And the proudest in the land, may well be proud to wear Khadi, and admire the patience and skill of the spinner and the weaver.

Subtle Something

Khadi—the very word brings to my mind green fields and wide spaces. Khadi—it tells me in poignant letters the need of the poor. Khadi—it is "the silver link, the silken tie" between the worker and the wearer. Khadi—it spells content and peace. Khadi—it is the lost key to an age-long industry. Khadi—it is the winning solution.

Even when I wore the roughest khadi, I recognised that there was a subtle something in it, that it was alive with the thought, hope, prayer and thanksgiving of some humble spinner. I felt that in every thread was woven a blessing!

But apart from any sentimental reason, I would advise the wearing of Khadi. You know every where hand-made things—old hand-made laces, for instance—have an immense aesthetic value. And so has our Khadi. Kashmiri saris, Benares saris, Andhra saris, silk saris that cling and gleam gold saris that glitter and shine, cotton saris of stately dignity, all are at your service.

Stuff And Nonsence

I have often been complimented on the beauty of my saris, and when I proclaimed their origin, I would get such perverse rejoinders.

"Really? It does not look at all like Khadi," (what does Khadi look like?) And "Oh, yes, it suits you, but poor I would look a fright in it,' (not that the lady for a moment believed such a possibility). "It does not last. It tears so soon. It gets crumpled so soon." Not in the least. I have Khadi saris eighteen years old, and a little ironing and a little care, is all that is required

Some tell me with an affected laugh, "Oh I must have pretty saris I cannot bear ugly stuff." Khadi not pretty? Nonsense. A little tasteful choice does the trick, and lo, you can be dressed in the latest fashion, and be as up-to-date as you please. Personally, I see no beauty in other cloth that is absent from Khadi. And besides, I think it sort of blends with our climate, and harmonises with our scenery

From the spinning of khadi,
From the charka's gentle hum,
From the wearing of that cloth,
My peace and well-being come.

GLYCYRRHIZAE RADIX — ITS MEDICAL VALUE

By KALLY ICEVALLA

Liquorice Root is called in medical terms "Glycyrrhizae Radix". Its Sanskrit name is "Yashtimadhu".

It grows in moist as well as dry soil; the creepers of Liquorice bear small red flowers; though it is an indigenous product and, is widely grown in India still it is largely imported into India from the countries like Iran, for commercial purposes.

It is used as a medical vehicle for correcting the bad taste and the unpleasant odour of certain bitter and nauseous medicines.

CHARACTER

The bark is brown or brownish red; the wood is tough, fibrous, heavy and of yellowish colour; it occurs in pieces of the various sizes, having the thickness of about a finger. The taste is sweet at first but after a while it becomes somewhat bitter, odour is sweetish and faint.

COMPOSITION

Liquorice contains grape sugar, glycyrrhibin, starch, raisin, aspirigin and malic acid. Glycyrrhibin is a yellow amorphous glucoside with a strong bitter-sweet taste.

ALLOPATHIC PREPARATIONS

1. Extract Glycyrrhizae Compositus, (aqueous) 2. Extratum Glycyrrhizae Liquidum (aqueous and alcoholic). Dose half to one dram (fluid). Pulvis Glycyrrhizae Compositus; dose one to two drams.

Liquorice or its preparations are contained in many other preparations throughout the Pharmacopoeia. It especially covers the taste of senna, aloes, ammonia chloride, senega, hyoscyamus, terpentine and the bitter sulphates; the powdered root is useful as a basis in making pills.

ACTION AND USES

The bark is an alterative tonic and slightly astringent; wood is laxative; its decoction is highly useful in Scrofula, Liver Complaints and Skin Diseases. In scrofulous enlargement of the cervical glands, the bark is given with much benefit, as an astringent; it is useful to check too many stools; it removes Intestinal worms and purifices blood. Hence it is mainly used in Leprosy and scrofulous growths.

The Liquorice, having a pleasant taste, increases the flow of saliva or mucus when slowly chewed or sucked. It is a popular Demulcent much utilized to relieve Sore Throat and the troubles of Cough.

SOME MORE GENERAL USES

For quenching thirst a piece of the above root is kept in the mouth sucking the juice slowly or its infusion is still better for the same purpose. On external wound powered Liquorice is mixed with pure ghee and, on slightly warming it, is applied as an emplastrum on it. On hiccough Liquorice powder is taken with honey.

As a tonic Liquorice can work well if taken with a little honey and ghee followed with some milk, for a few days continuously. Liquorice is an honest remedy in shape of decoction for the ulceration of the mouth. It diminishes thereby all the excessive heat of the stomach to which the ulcers of the mouth are often due. For freeing the phlegm and depressing cough Liquorice decoction is an excellent remedy. Sore Throat will be remedied if Liquorice linctus is administer with the addition of ghee and sugar.

RECIPE FOR COUGH PILLS

Take Liquorice sticks or roots, Anise seed (variali), Seena (sunamakhi), Cinnamon (taj), in equal proportions and powder them well, with the addition of a little sugar. Honey may be substituted in place of sugar, converting the mass into small pills (plain water may be used as an excipient for pills).

These pills are not to be swallowed but sucked in the mouth as we do peps or peppermint sweets. These pills are similar to the foreign costly cough lozenges and will prove more efficacious, besides being cheaper. These are to be used on Sore Throat, Pain in the throat, Cough and thirst. On Tonsils they will prove a sovereign remedy and being tasteful they can be taken pleasantly by children. For the latter purpose, i.e., Tonsilitis, some raisins may be added to further the effect. They are excellent for the singers and orators to improve their voice, provided they follow the prescription faithfully for some time.

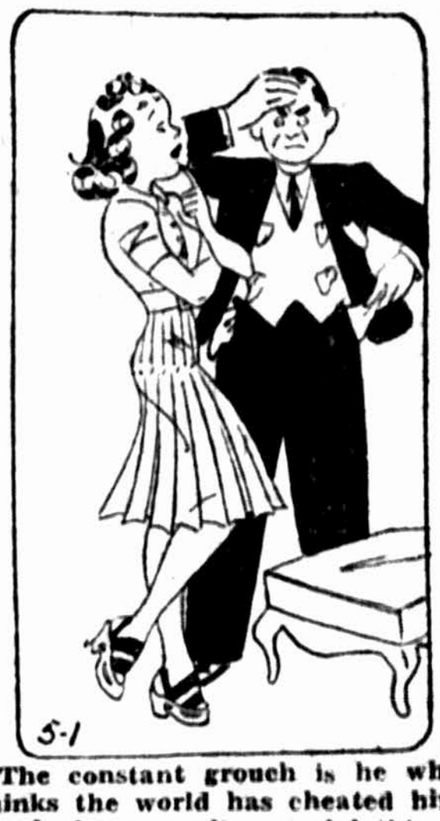
Liquorice powder in greater quantity will act as a purgative. It is also a good anti-cough measure if taken mixed with pure honey.

THE farmer's daughter had at last persuaded her father to let her have singing lessons—on condition that she did so while he was out working in the fields. One day the farmer came back to the house, unexpectedly.

"What's that extraordinary noise, Minnie?" he asked his wife.

"That, dear," replied Minnie, proudly, "is Jane cultivating her voice."

"Cultivating!" exclaimed the farmer. "That ain't cultivating. That's harrowing!"



The constant grouch is he who thinks the world has cheated him simply because all material things aren't passed to him on a silver platter.

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

THOUSANDS OF ANTS WERE EMPLOYED TO CLEAN BUFFALO SKELETONS USED IN SCENES FOR "UNION PACIFIC"
-NOT BURNT CORK, EITHER!
THE "PLATE GLASS" STORE WINDOW THROUGH WHICH A STUNT-MAN, DOUBLING FOR TYRONE POWER IN "JESSE JAMES", JUMPS A HORSE .... WAS A 200-LB. SHEET OF TRANSPARENT SUGAR CANDY.
WHILE FILMING A SCENE FOR "LOVE AFFAIR", CHARLES BOYER GOT A BLACK EYE..... FROM POPPING A CHAMPAGNE CORK!
(Copyright, 1939, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

I Took Hitler's Place And Was Shot!

More Amazing Revelations By Nazi Dictator's Double

(MAXMILIAN BAUER in "Sunday Chronicle", London.)

IT was while I was walking along Berlin street in 1933 that my life was completely changed.

As I walked I was aware of being followed, then I was escorted at revolver point to the Chancellery.

There I was interviewed by Goering and Goebbels. They were amazed at my likeness to the Leader.

Then Hitler came into the room. He, too, was amazed.

After a long discussion I was appointed as the Leader's official "double"—to be his constant companion.

Little did I know then the dangers my new life would involve me in!

It was on a summer day in 1933 that I first risked my life for the Fuhrer.

Just before noon, the Leader summoned me. His face was harried.

I saw General Goering and several of the more conservative party members present. General von Blomberg and several of his staff were in attendance, too

I noticed that they wore service revolvers ostentatiously on their hips, a thing I had never seen permitted before.

"I am attending the service over the remains of Frau Goering", the Leader took me aside and told me.

"There is a restlessness in the air. It is too still. I smell a storm. Perhaps you had best ride in the car in front of me."

"You mean—as Der Fuhrer?

He shook his head. "Bodyguard merely. Unless there is a change of plans".

Hitler Reveals A Strange Fear

After the solemn ceremonies at the new tomb for the remains of Goering's Swedish wife, Hitler walked a few feet away with me.

"I do not like funerals. Little Adolf. From a boy, I have feared them.

"I always fancy that I myself am about to be lowered down into the grave, and the lid of the coffin sealed and screwed down for ever, and the dirt and stones piled on me, never to be removed again.

"I should not have come; but I had promised. I felt to-day, stronger than ever, that it was I who was there in the coffin, and Germany's future with me.

"No, Germany will go on", his face showed agony, "but I wish to go on with it!"

He studied me fixedly. "You can trust. Listen, we will all walk together to the cars, and I will slip into the darkness of Goering's car, and you will sit in my place, with Schreck driving you."

"All as you wish my Leader".

We walked past Goering's car; the Leader stepped quietly inside, and I for a moment got in beside him.

In that moment off came my wig, out came the wax in my nostrils, and I became Hitler to the life. I reached for his dog-whip.

Then, face altered to his likeness, striding stiffly, I moved forward and occupied for the return the seat he had occupied riding out to the mausoleum.

It did not seem so welcoming my Germany, on that ride back.

The funeral had not been announced, and none knew that the Leader was to be present.

There were no packed thousands along the way, with their frantic "Heil Hitler!" like wine to the soul. There was the usual Sunday afternoon crowd out on promenade.

We were within five blocks of the Chancellery when it happened. There was a denser mob on a street corner here than we had yet passed.

As the leading car neared, these surged aimlessly into the street. The chauffeur of the first car had to slow down, to avoid running down the saunterers.

Schreck, who was driving for us, did the same. We were momentarily almost at a standstill.

At that moment, the glint of late sunlight on metal struck my eye from a balconied window above where the mob had been thickest. I stared with peculiar fascination at it.

And then at one and the identical moment I felt something slice through my left shoulder, and I heard a faint popping sound, far quieter than a car's back-firing.

Then as I automatically cowered back in pain, a bullet pinged into the woodwork right in front of me.

The car ahead had speeded up, and Schreck had followed.

I steeled all my nerves against the searing pain in my left shoulder.

"I think he winged me", I said, through tensed teeth.

"Shot?" gasped Schaub.

"Naturally".

"Serious?"

"My shoulder".

"That's nothing! I've been drilled through the body too damned often....You know, a shoulder wound doesn't bleed much.

"Bet you twenty marks you can't walk across the sidewalk and into the Chancellery without flinching!"

"Take you," I said, "I will, or you carry me in".

"Thank God he was in the next car", breathed the guard, with relief.

The car stopped in front of the Chancellery entrance. Things were jumping up and down inside of me. But I was to walk without flinching across the sidewalk and into the building.

I marched it as the Leader himself would have done. Schaub a step or two behind me. He did quicken his steps a trifle at the very end.

I heard our car whirr off and the car behind, containing the Leader, grind to a standstill. The great door swung silently open. I walked into the entrance hall.

I saw Schaub's face staring with huge eyes down at me, as I knew the room was falling, and then knew nothing.

I was patched up by the doctor in half an hour, and sent to bed.

The official newspaper never referred to the incident. Lesser papers mentioned it as merely a lying rumour that anyone could be so un-German a traitor as to shoot at the Leader in Germany.

Soldiers Take A Solemn Oath

A year later I witnessed the most dramatic attempt on our Leader's life.

On August 2, 1934, President von Hindenburg breathed his last.

The morning papers carried this news to Germany, and more glorious news—that again the Leader had solved a vexing problem of State with utter brilliance.

Who, hereafter, would be President, and who Chancellor? Why, he would be both, naturally!

And that very morning every officer and soldier throughout all

(Continued on Page 51)

KALA-NIKETAN

Art Lovers In Bombay Join Hands To Form New Group

(BY J. N. IYENGAR.)

God chooses to teach man his lessons through man, if only to inspire confidence. Every man or woman cannot be a teacher. Teaching has, perforce, to be done by a genius. To take but one instance, "God creates the traitor which is an abstraction; the genius makes an Iago," a concretion in terms of human understanding. How? "The strength of the soul which shines through the mysterious aperture of the eyes is such that this look changes the mask and from terrible makes it comic, and pensive, then grieved, then young and smiling, then decrepit, then sensual and gluttonous, then religious, then outrageous"; the faculty of this expression is Art. The rest is application; some transfer it to canvas; others to stone; and all to emotions of men and women and even animals. The man or woman who performs this trick is an artist.

Due to a distorted sense of values, cynics cavil at the life of artists. Methinks, there is for artists a fundamental background of character, which alone can spell success. When painting "The Last Supper" Leonardo Da Vinci first gave Judas Iscariot the face of his enemy, most hater. However much he tried then to draw Lord Jesus, it did not satisfy him. At long last, he effaced his hate-portraiture of Judas and re-drew him, just true to his role in the Christ drama, and retired to bed. That night in his sleep, the artist had a vision of the Lord. The portrait of "The Last Supper" which still compels the homage of the public is the child of that vision. This story is proof positive of Art being connected somehow with fundamental character.

India went one better than Europe, whose canons of art were formed on the Greek model. India was more ambitious. Art here was hitched to Heaven. The standard of the Indian artist is not human beauty. As Annie Besant puts it, the shape in Indian art is to be judged "by the fullness of symbolism of the verities of the unseen world. It is an attempt to put into a clear symbol a power which exists in the unseen world embodied in that particular form". This is at one end of Indian Art. At the other, India and Greece have a common outlook with regards the life of the people, the things used by the people, the common household utensils, the surroundings of the ordinary life, all of which have elements of beauty and, therefore, of Culture in them. In this respect even squalor, dirt and poverty could not veto art. Folk-songs and Folk dances have a charm, all their own, besides their lustiness, which is conspicuous by its absence in the art of polite Society.

UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE OF ART.

Art is thus the one common language which universally obtains. Any amount of literacy without the development of art will fail to inculcate that Culture, without which mankind should remain in the animal state. Compassion, tenderness, love, joy and strength—all children of Art—can alone make life worth living, worth enduring: their absence condemns it to an arid desert. In the nature of things the leadership in this noble endeavour falls to the lot of the more fortunate in the conditions and circumstances of life. For, to the people in privation, which art can appeal except the culinary? The empty stomach is an ill platform for art. Stomachs cannot be filled except through love—the great attracting force which makes all things one.

Inspired by these ideals, over a couple of hundreds of accomplished ladies have come out of their customary seclusion to join hands with their equally enthusiastic brethren to popularise beauty diversified into the various arts. They style themselves as Kala-Niketan,—the abode of art, at present located at Labh-Nivas, Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay. Two of its three vice-chairmen, three of its five secretaries and twelve of its eighteen, committee members are all well-known ladies, drawn from society, irrespective of race or religion, colour or caste.

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An inter-provincial marriage in the Ahir community was celebrated with great eclat at "Shanker Niketan," Dadar, on Saturday June 3rd, when Miss Nalini Dalaya daughter of Sjt. B. S. Dalaya, Engineer and Contractor of Bombay, was given away to Sjt. Ram Singh, B.A., B.T., LL.B., a leading member of the U. P. Bar Association.

Over a thousand guests from different parts of India were present on the occasion. Both the parties in the wedlock were congratulated by all for breaking through the age-old prejudices of the community which prevented its members from marrying outside their provinces.

The bride was recipient of a large number of presents from her relatives and friends.

Recruiting in London: A demonstration of the Bren Gun.

Lady's Maid, For Whom British Nobleman Renounced Earldom

TRAGIC TALE OF PRIVATIONS UNDERGONE FOR LOVE'S SAKE

The romance of a young nobleman who renounced his claim to an old title for love of a lady's maid in the 1880's had a final chapter on April 18 in her death.

Eliza Sheldon Harrison Drummond, for whom Viscount Forth, grandson of the 14th Earl of Perth, relinquished security, station and wealth died at 69 in the house in Brooklyn, where she had lived for many years with her daughter May.

Her death recalled a romance that withstood parental opposition, poverty and illness. The young man who was in direct line for the earldom, eloped with the lady's maid to Liverpool, and after the marriage they sailed for America. (Burke's Peerage did not acknowledge this marriage, listing the young man as having died unmarried.)

He sold a horse and a few other possessions to pay for their passage. Then came years of precarious living, through which their devotion continued.

He worked as a handyman and she as a servant in the same household. Then he fell ill, of tuberculosis. For a while they lived in a shack near Brookhaven, N. Y., where the villagers called him "Lord Drummond, the Fisherman."

At 31, in 1887, "Lord Drummond, the Fisherman," died and was buried in Trinity churchyard under his full name, "George Essex Montifex Drummond, Viscount Forth."

A friend gave the body a place in his family vault. In the years after the elopement, his grandfather, the Earl of Perth, never relented, and refused to send him a penny.

The aged Earl outlived his grandson, dying in 1902 at the age of 95 without surviving male issue, and was succeeded by his kinsman, William Huntly Drummond, half-brother of the present 16th Earl who is about to relinquish his post as British Ambassador to Rome.

There were four mouths to feed when "Lord Drummond" and his wife lived in a hut in the marshes. They had a son and a daughter. They eked out their living by hunting and fishing, and sometimes went hungry.

A few years later they returned to New York. He worked as a salesman and porter for a clothing store, and she as dressmaker.

More hardships came. Their son died, the clothing firm failed, and the Viscount, jobless and ill, went into a decline.

His widow was known by her Brooklyn neighbours of recent years only as "Mrs. Drummond."

The man who attacks his morning bath with a song and a dance is generally nothing more than a headache to the rest of the family.

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

EDUCATION AND POVERTY

PENN'ORTH OF CHIPS. By Charles S. Segal. Publishers Gollancz. 3s. 6d. (1939).

The author is a London schoolmaster. Of twenty years' teaching experience in poor areas, eight were spent by him with classes of backward boys. His attention to the close connection between poverty and mental and educational retardation was drawn by figures given for the distribution of backwardness and his own day to day experience.

Mr. Segal made casual enquiries among his children whose hands were cold. One conversation about a boy's food went as follows:—

"What did you have for breakfast, John?"

"Half a cup of tea and half a slice of bread and butter."

"Well, John, what did you have for dinner yesterday?"

"Bread and butter and tea, sir".

"And what about supper?"

"Oh, we never have any supper except on a Saturday night, when we get a penn'orth of chips".

Gleanings such as these led the author to conduct a complete investigation into the intellectual, educational, physical and home conditions of his school-boys. This was done with the sympathetic assistance of the London County Council, to whom a report on the findings was submitted.

A concentrated year's work both in school and out resulted in this book. With his report as the backbone, Mr. Segal has collected facts and figures, added the work of many experts to his own patient investigations and long experience, and produced a damning indictment of a system which leads to so much physical and mental retardation. Lack of food, clothing, adequate sleep, opportunities for recreation, travel and real life situations, lead to poverty of expression and inability to use to the full any natural gifts the youngsters may possess.

This book must be read and studied and thought over by all educationists and public men.

D. G. T.

A STUDY OF CRIME

CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, by Abul Hasnat I.P., Superintendent of Police, Noakhali, Bengal. Foreword by Sir Hari Singh Gour, M.A. D. Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., (pp. 916) Price Rs. 5-8 (8sh. 6d.) Published by the Standard Library, Dacca Bengal. The subject of crime treatment is receiving increasing attention in England. It is difficult in itself and rendered more troublesome in treatment by the vast amount of loose thinking current among the people. The variations found to exist among criminals range from normal to sub-normal, mentality defective, mentally inefficient, psychoneurotics and psychotics. It is stated in the valuable report by Drs. East and Hubert recently published by H.M. Stationery Office, in England that the normal group includes at least 80 per cent. of offenders. A criminal act enters the domains of the psychologist, the lawyer, the physician, the statesman and the social worker. The author's object in writing the book is to draw the attention of each of them to the importance of the right study of criminology so as to eliminate much that is wasteful and antiquated in the modern treatment of criminals. The author advocates the establishment in India of a permanent state of department of criminology with a research bureau and makes other suggestions that deserve attention.

After explaining the nature and types of crime and the nature and psychology of the criminal, the author examines the factors existing in criminology, the types of offenders (more particularly the juvenile, female and the habitual offender), the theories of punishment, its efficacy and ethics. Next follows a statement and discussion of the machinery of justice. A chapter is devoted to the principles of evidence.

The author, who is Superintendent of Police, has much that is useful to say in regard to criminal investigation. He explains some of the methods and disguises by and under which frauds are commonly perpetrated on the greedy and the ignorant. Notes on Criminal Classes, a Survey of specific forms of crime, a critical appreciation of the Indian Penal Code and some comparative statistics of Crime are given in the appendices. The book constitutes a welcome and important contribution to the subject of criminology and deserves to be studied by all those who are interested in the administration of criminal justice.

N. H. P.

A Good Book On Russia

RUSSIA WITHOUT ILLUSIONS. By Pat Sloane. Published by Kitabistan, Allahabad. Rs. 3. (1939).

No country in the world has attracted so much attention of writers and readers as Soviet Russia. Journalists, scientists, doctors, actors, poets, painters,—people of every trade have written one or more books on this New World. No wonder, for a layman it is difficult to choose a book about this fascinating and new world and form his own opinion. Several inquisitive readers ask one to recommend a book. Here is a book "Russia Without Illusions", which stands out as a truthful and sympathetic account of a fast changing and perhaps the most important country to-day. Jawaharlal Nehru rightly says: "Mr. Sloan's book is one of the most readable and instructive of the books on Russia that I have seen. The reader will get from it a vivid picture of actual conditions there, of how people live and what they think. I hope it will have many readers in India."

Kitabistan deserves our congratulations for publishing this book in rather attractive form and at a reasonable price of Rs. 3.

All these details are necessary to be noted down. One wonders whether many of our readers are aware of that sinister Act known as the "Sea Custom's Act." It empowers as the Custom's Authorities to confiscate any book coming from outside they like without giving any reason. So many books are kept away from Indian readers under one pretext or the other. And especially books telling the truth about Russia. Well even the word "Red" coupled with such society word as Bridge is enough to come under temporary ban. Many people have heard of "Left Book Club". You get authoritative and well-written books for standard price of 2s. 6d. But for the mouth's choice and concessions for other books, no one in India is allowed to receive books legally from that club which is absolutely respectable in England with a membership of over tens of thousands. A member of this club gets the admirable volume of Webb's "Soviet Communism" for 6 shillings which cost an outsider 10 times as much. Well that's why every obstacle is put in one way to become a member and secure cheap and excellent books on scientific socialism.

A reader might wonder why the present reviewer is dilating on a subject not directly connected with this book. The aim is to remind the readers that Kitabistan has done a distinct service in publishing this book in India and we must encourage the publisher for bringing out such books here. (Socialist Book Club of Allahabad is doing a great service in this direction).

The present book is one of the most interesting accounts yet written about U.S.S.R. Unlike a number of books it is about recent developments in the U.S.S.R., and unlike a number of writers on Russia Mr. Sloan did not go there with blinding illusions, or as a journalist who had to get a good story. After taking a first in economics at Cambridge he started an academic career became interested in Russia and went to live and work there He was there from 1931 to 1936, and again in 1937. He taught in Russian schools, and also worked on Moscow Broadcasting Station. He travelled considerably in the U.S.S.R. As a result Mr. Sloan's book is an excellent guide to the present conditions in Russia. Though it is not a substitute to the unique volume of Webb's—it is certainly a good supplement. The author has to his credit another book called "Soviet Democracy".

This book admirably deals with the vexed question of the recent purges and of personal and intellectual freedom. Particularly significant are chapters—"The Question of Freedom", and "One Party Business".

No less an authority than Beatrice Webb remarks in her preface to this book: "I strongly recommend this book for serious consideration by students of Soviet Communism".

D. G. TENDULKAR.

"Where Are We?"

BY JAWAHARLAL NEHRU (Kitabistan, Allahabad, Price Annas Twelve).

The 84 pages of this book contain reprints of the series of articles which Jawaharlal Nehru contributed to the "National Herald" during the ten days preceding the Tripuri session of the Congress. Those articles were intended to review, and if possible to clarify, the situation then obtaining and they were reproduced extensively in most of the Indian papers that time.

With the resignation of Mr. Subhas Bose and the appointment of a new President and Working Committee, the "status quo" in the Congress may be said to have been resumed. The interlude of the previous three months has, thus only a historical but nonetheless significant interest.

"Where Are We?" may be thus said to be a query which has been already answered. The book nevertheless has not lost its topicality. May it not be said, moreover, that Jawaharlal's writings, like all good literature, retain their freshness and charm for all time?

N. JOG.

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A Page For Women

Woman's Response To Call Of Summer!

(By Miss ALICE SEQUEIRA)

The summer season is really more beautiful and beneficial to woman than spring. The latter is rendered more attractive to her in comparison with the dreary months of winter. In spring the fields and the trees are just putting on a garment of green, the birds and animals which had migrated or gone off to sleep are just returning, all nature is just waking up from its deep wintry sleep! The birds and the bees are busy hunting for hospitable nooks to build their nests, and to hang their honey combs from. Though they sing out of joy that winter is gone, yet they are busy bodies, and are up and doing!

EASTER THE SYMBOL OF RESURRECTION

Summer is otherwise. It is nature's season for joy and happiness, and Easter the symbol of Resurrection marks for woman the commencement of a new life of vigour and fullness. The flowers that budded in spring, and the fruits that pushed open the blossoms and came out into the sunshine, now mature and ripen in the summer time. The gardens are bright with flowers of glorious hues, and the fruits on the trees become golden in colour and full of bursting juice temptingly luscious and succulent and waiting for her hand to pluck them. The air is heavy with the scent of flowers and the smell of fruits, the birds sing to her their sweet songs, and they are happy and peaceful in the warm plenitude.

Yet woman is not always happy in this wonderful season of joy because she has gone so far away from nature! Her artificial civilization comprising of unsuitable clothing, unventilated rooms, highly seasoned but indigestable food, late hours, and inconvenient working hours, has made summer connote for woman a different life altogether.

SUMMER SERVES WOMAN!

Summer serves woman in a very important manner. It gives her a thorough clean-out. The heat makes her perspire, and the perspiration carries out of her system the accumulated toxins, thus giving the over worked kidneys some rest—just a summer holiday. The excessive sweat sticky and smelling, forces woman to bathe daily and oftener, thus the cells of the layers shed by the outer skin, which is constantly renewing itself, are washed off along with the perspiration. So also the dried dandruff from the head. Nature demands cleanliness, forces woman in summer at least to wear clean clothes on a clean body, because the former have to be changed more frequently than otherwise, because of the perspiration and the exeeded dirt of the body. The cloths act as receptacles for the dirt and superfluous matter which the sweat brings out from the body, and thus the clothes give out an unpleasant odour, if not daily changed. Light clothes too are worn by woman in summer so that the body is freed of too much weight. Nature itself regulates her diet, because in the warm days, heavy fatty foods do not taste well. So she eats more vegetables and fruits which summer provides for her bountifully. In summer so many kinds of fine fruits can be had, such as mangoes, oranges, melons, figs, grapes, sweet limes, papayas, soparts, strawberries, peeches, raspberries and such a number of good vegetables, tomatoes, raddish, cauliflower, pumpkin, beans, peas, cabbages; leaf and root vegetables like greens, salad leaves, beetroot, turnip, carrot, yam; as all these contain alkaline, they help counteract the acidity in the stomach and the citric fruits like the grapes, grape fruit, and the limes clear the blood stream. This is beneficial especially to women who keep indoors.

Those who cannot afford to buy fruits, containing vitamin D. can get it directly from the sun, for vitamin D is formed when the ultra violet rays of the sun fall not only upon fruits and vegtables but also upon the skin, and through the skin upon the blood. Similarly when fresh fruits are on the market, canned fruits are not bought by woman; this is a gain to the human body, for in the process of canning fruits, some of the vitamins are destroyed.

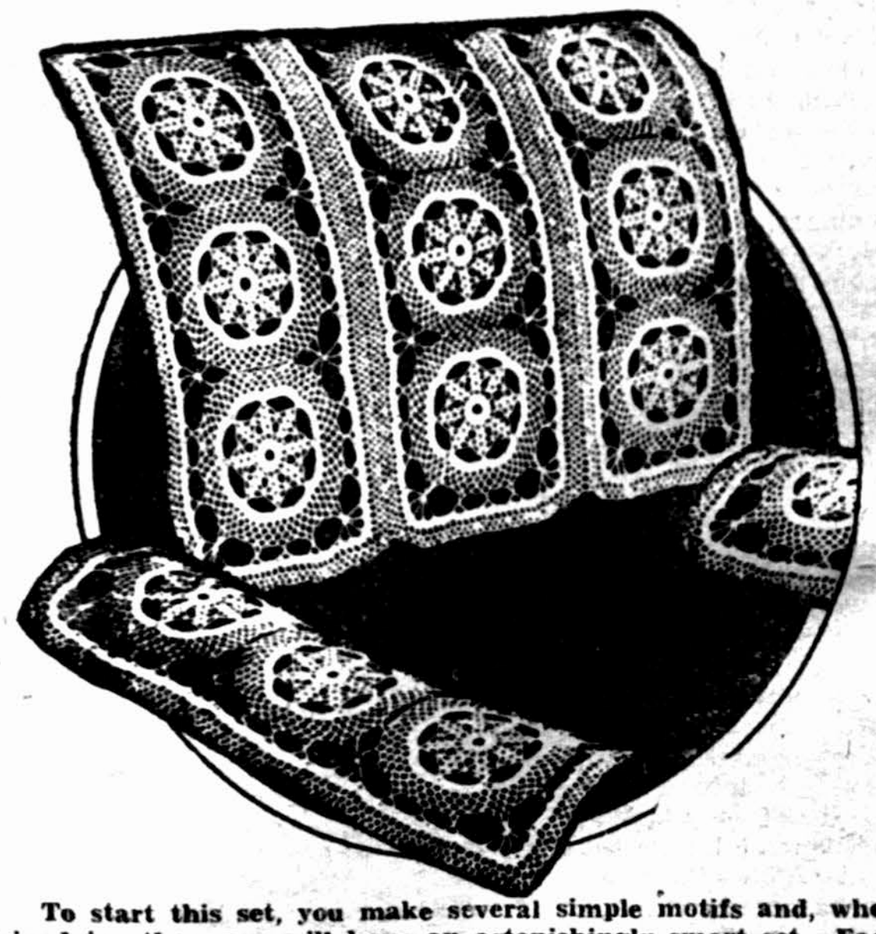
The hot summer calls for plenty of air, and so forces woman into the open, away from the confined spaces of congested modern life, away from the kitchen, away from the bedroom, away from the nursery. At least for few months in the year, her lungs are given a chance to fill themselves with plenty of fresh air, she is forced to keep the fans working, the air being thus

(Continued On Page 54)

Miss Zonola Longstreth, American woman barrister and organiser, has received the plaudits of 120 of Britain's professional and business women at the celebrations in London of the first birthday of the association she organised—the Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. A year ago she was sent to London to organise the Federation and to see that more women should hold executive positions in Britain. Within a year she has enrolled 400 members, and this month she is returning to America to continue her work among the 1,528 groups in the Federation, representing 65,000 business and professional women.

When Miss Longstreth was 19 a special Bill was passed in Arkansas to enable her to practise law. Now, at 34, she is one of the few American women allowed to plead before the Supreme Court.

Crocheted Chair Set



To start this set, you make several simple motifs and, when joined together, you will have an astonishingly smart set. Each arm-piece measures 6 1|2 by 15 inches and although the back rest measures 15 and 19 inches, it can easily be made wider for the cough.

(Copyright)

INDIAN DISHES

(BY MRS. BHARUCHA).

DHAL-POORIS.

3|4 lb. flour: 1 teaspoonful powdered tumeric.
1|2 lb. ghee: 1 teaspoonful powdered chillies.
1|2 lb. dhal: 1 dessert spoonful salt.

Wash and pick the dhal (lentils) and put them to boil with the salt, chillies and turmeric in just enough cold water to cover them. If the water is absorbed before the dhal is quite tender, add a very little hot water as needed till the grains are quite soft and form a thick mass, but they should not be mashed.

Make a short crust with the flour and 1|4 lb. of the ghee, with just enough water to mix it. Divide the crust in six pieces, roll each piece out in a round as thin as you can; put a nice portion of the boiled dhal in the centre and fold all the sides to the middle; this is done to avoid a join round the edges, which would come open in frying. Dredge the paste and rolling-pin well with flour and roll the dhal-poorie very lightly to spread the dhal inside, and to make a thin flat cake about the size of a saucer.

Put on the remaining quarter pound of ghee in a large frying pan and when it boils, fry the dhal poories a very light brown, taking care they do not break. Pile them in a dish one on the other, and serve very hot.

GOOL GOOLA OR FRITTERS.

2 ozs. Semolina: 2 eggs
3 ozs. ghee: 1|4 pint milk.

Beat the eggs well, white and yolk together, add the semolina by degrees and then the milk making a smooth batter. Put on the ghee in a small sauce pan and when it boils put in one desert spoonful of batter at a time and fry to a rich brown colour; fry each separately and serve hot dusted with castor sugar.

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Pleasant Homes

Rattan and bamboo are being used in a pickled pine finish that is very attractive Cushions are in subtle all-over patterns and ensembled rather than matched exactly.

Furniture For Fun In The Good Old Summer Time

White Metal Still Leads—Pewter Finishes Are New—Pickled Pine Finishes For Rattan

BEWARE of love at first sight in selecting summer furniture. If your space is spacious and you have half a dozen flunkies at your beck and call, then follow your notions without regard for weight or bulk. But if the area is small and you have to shove it around under your own steam, select pieces of small scale that won't look crowded and are light enough to move without too much effort.

That starched looking white metal summer furniture continues to lead in interest. Pastel finishes in pale pink and pale yellow are interesting variations. The second most popular finish is a weathered-looking green that looks old and gracious. A rusty terracotta turns up occasionally in metal and once in a while a bright colour like turquoise. A novelty finish that will bear watching is a pewter colour.

All metal that looks like iron isn't necessarily iron— as you'll discover when you go to lift some of the new pieces....they're that light. But they still prefer the lacy old iron designs.

Bamboo and rattan look smarter this year in dull natural finishes, a sort of pickled pine effect. Some is shown in white painted finish, but there are very few brighter colours to be seen.

NOT SO SET IN THEIR WAYS.

Seats and cushions for summer furniture are in much more subtle and attractive patterns than in recent seasons past Not so blatant....not so set in their ways. You'll see leisurely subtly toned florals and many monotoned patterns. Some on dark grounds, some on white, many on beige (especially for the natural bamboo and rattan). Stripes are to be seen now and again, and for the extra high style pieces there are textures in plain colours that look very important.

You'll be pleased to discover how comfortable most outdoor chairs are, even the metal ones that don't look it have a resilient spring to them. Tables with plate glass tops are still tops— but on the expensive side. Next smartest is a pickled wood top or a sand blasted oak top.

Don't worry if you haven't a pretty penny to invest. The stores have wide selections of useful and attractive furniture at moderate prices.

Consider seriously the matter of weather-proofing. If the furniture is to be left out, make sure that it will stand the weather reasonably well. This means that no serious damage will be done by rain or sun. Actually most furniture that is left out for a season needs a fresh coat of paint or some sort of refinishing for the next season. Cushions, even the most determinedly weather-proofed ones, can only stand so much; so whenever possible it's a good idea to carry them in in a storm. The advantage of weather-proofed cushions is that in case of an unexpected drenching or two they won't be ruined. But don't just leave them out, come what may.

(Released by Consolidated News Features, Inc.)

GERMAN RACING CLASSIC

The Kentucky Derby of Germany is the "Braune Band", to be held in Munich on July 30. The purse for this race amounts to 100,000 marks (abt. £8,500.)

Seventy-two entries have been received so far, of which 24 are from foreign stables, England leading with 13 entries, followed by France with eight entries, and Hungary with three.

FIVE STAGES OF GOING TO SLEEP

Professor Joshua Rosett's new book, "The Mechanism of Thought, Imagery and Hallucinations" (Columbia University Press), describes what happens to its mind when it's going to sleep. There are five stages, it seems, and the brain passes insensibly from one to the next

When any of us lays him down to sleep some of the day's events present themselves. We live over what we have done or said. This is the first stage. We then pass into the second or castle-building stage. Imagery associated with beauty, fame, pleasure, success crowds the mind. The more artistically inclined we are the more vivid will our images be.

In the third stage we have hallucinations, though we are not entirely cut off from reality. We are apt to dream, yet the dreams will have some relation to our surroundings. Sometimes the dreaming may be started by a rumbling motor-truck in the street. A cold draft, too, will do.

If we awake with a start we are in the fourth stage. Suppose we dream of falling out of an airplane. We wake up. Probably we think that we had the dream while we were sleeping. Actually we had it when we were awakening.

In the fifth stage we are really asleep—dead to the world.—"New York Times."

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IF YOU HAVE A GRIEVANCE OR ANYTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO VENTILATE

Tell It To The

SENTINEL

OUR SHORT STORY

And Then Came Spring

By ADI K. SETT AND T. KUMAR MENON

Of late, Begum Kumruddin's husband was causing her great anxiety. She sat now in the mellow afternoon sun on the loggia of her beautiful villa, overlooking the sea, and ruminated on the recent unhappy events which caused her so much of unnecessary sorrow. Her husband, much against her earnest wishes, had insisted on contesting the Muslim constituency in the Legislature. That meant making an enemy of their old and valued friend, Khan Bahadur Sir Mubarik Khan, his only opponent. There were terrific scenes between the couple and long confabulations over this unfortunate topic. In fact, for the past few days, they talked of nothing else but the great ordeal which faced them. But Sadique Kumruddin's resolve was made of steel. He was determined to fight his wealthy friend—come what may!

The Begum would beg, implore, whine. Her husband would listen to her with complacent amusement and say: "Taj Bibi, just leave manly affairs to be managed by men. You look after the house, amuse yourself, go places, see your friends, wear pretty saris and jewels, but leave a man's job to a man! I know what I am about. Mubarik has more money than myself and a title to boot! That's true. But I think I have a bigger following among the Muslims. They know I am more cultured. I can read and speak English far better than that old idiot. You know, my dear, he can hardly write his name in English? And what will he do in the Legislature? Bibi don't forget I am student of Islamic religion and philosophy, though I may be a merchant, and that I have three fat volumes on this subject to my credit. That will do wonders with the voters unless Mubarik bribes them. I think I stand a good chance——"

Memory crowded on memory in the Begum's restless head Bits of conversation raced through her mind as she fed herself on her husband's alleged obstinacy and madness. She became a greater self-martyr than ever. "But what about all my plans?——my years-old wishes?", she had told him again and again. "What about Mariyam and Anwar? If you make an enemy of Sir Mubarik, as you so unwisely insist on doing, the marriage between his eldest son and our only child will never come off! Remember that, Sadique. You will wreck all my plans. Our daughter will not go to a richer household than ours! The Khan Bahadur is very vindictive and will never dream of taking your daughter into his family if you defeat him. O Allah! Can I not make you see sense? Just drop this foolish election Let Sir Mubarik be elected unopposed and we can proceed with the marriage preparations. Mariyam is now no longer a child——"

"Bibi Jan, if you are not ambitious, at least I am! There are plenty of other suitable husbands for Mariyam, though they may not be very rich and sons of Knights——" And so the cycle of unrest would revolve daily between the ambitious merchant and his resourceful wife. But the chief cause of trouble would remain unsolved.

The time had then come for the Press to take up the ensuing battle. Announcements had appeared to the effect that Mr. Sadique Kumruddin would oppose the well-known Knight, Sir Mubarik Khan. Manifestos were issued by both the contestants and as manifestos usually are, they were full of promises and solicitude for the welfare of their constituency. Begum Kumruddin had not succeeded in her delicate mission of dissuading her husband from continuing with the Election and so she sat here, on the loggia, peeved and irritated. In a few days time, the results of that great day would be decided but her schemes were doomed and her daughter's fate sealed! No more a titled family for Mariyam and all due to an obstinate and stupid father.

Peals of laughter and snatches of subdued conversation floated from the garden. Craning over the chromium rails of the verandah, the Begum discovered her daughter, dallying in the garden with their poor relative, Nadir——"hanger-on", as she sometimes contemptuously called the boy. She withdrew from the little scene of spontaneous gaiety with a frown on her face. The fact that her daughter preferred to receive the attentions of that good-for-nothing youth incensed her more than all her husband's absurdities. If her husband was far too busy with his political ambitions, his work and his literary studies, then it clearly was her duty to save her child from the wiles of a man who was obviously after her wealth——for that is what the Begum firmly believed to be the case. She would see that Nadir remembered who he was in the household. No further time was to be wasted. Perhaps the interview between her and the boy had better take place to-morrow and alone.

Nadir was the son of Kumruddin's near relative; an orphan, brought up in their family, from the time he was seven. Though the merchant showed a marked fondness for the boy, the Begum distinctly resented his intrusion in their midst. The merchant was for adopting him, not having a son of his own, but his wife frustrated his great wish. "What do we want someone else's son for? Mariyam is both our son and daughter to us." The merchant was for giving him a liberal education but the Begum once again came against the boy's welfare. "Why should we spend so much money on another's boy? We have Mariyam to think of! If the boy has got a school leaving certificate that is enough for him. Teach him shorthand and typing and make him a clerk in your office." And so Nadir did all sorts of odd jobs in his benefactor's office in whose house he had spent fourteen years now——of happiness, only marred by the shadow of the dictatorial, pompous Bibi Jan. From the first, he was thrown into close intimacy with Mariyam, whom he then looked upon as a sister, now as his heart's desire. Realising his utter helplessness, poverty and dependence on her parents' bounty, he dreamt of her secretly. But there were moments, such as their meetings in the garden every afternoon when he returned from his work, when he wondered whether after all Mariyam was so inaccessible to him?

True to her word, the Begum summoned Nadir to her the next day at an opportune moment when the husband and daughter were absent. She wanted to spare him pain as much as possible. And yet she would delight in hurting him; yet she would torment him so that what she had to say would go straight to his heart.

She spoke to him in her dignified and majestic manner, rivetting him the while with her freezing look. She told him that Mariyam was now growing up and that, therefore, it was not proper for her to be seen daily in his company. "Of course I realise she is like a sister to you, Nadir. But people talk you know——even though they see something quite innocent Mariyam will soon be married. The Saheb and myself have already made plans for her, so it would not do for you to be seen with her daily. You could see her very occasionally, if I am with her." Crumbs of charity were again thrown at him.

The youth had, in a panic, confessed to her of his love but she gazed at him like an Indian idol, immobile and calm, staring at him with her mesmeric eyes. "This is utter nonsense. I hope Mariyam does not know? How can you marry her? You have been to her like an elder brother. How can you give her the ease and luxury we have given her? You don't even earn anything. And your education. There are no chances or hopes for you in life. It is impossible, Nadir, quite out of the question. I would advise you not to speak to the Saheb about this. He would be furious with you for being presumptuous. And it would be most ungrateful of you to treat us like this, after being to us as our own son. No, no, you must forget all this romantic business. We will find you a nice little wife from a charitable orphanage." Once more the dry bone was given him in the guise of charity. Then came the final thrust: "Surely, Nadir, you would not live on your wife's money? I don't think you would be so low. But people would say you married Mariyam for her wealth."

The poor and obscure youth fully realised how much the dire woman hated him and that even if Mariyam loved him, she would be utterly unapproachable to him.

The dramatic interview with the Begum precipitated matters and brought on the climax. If Nadir could not possess the beautiful Mariyam, even at a distant future, then he would not be near her. He would not torture himself with the thought that she would soon be another's bride. He would not face the stormy Bibi Jan again and receive her innuendos, insinuations, insults. Better to starve than have a roof over his head, in such circumstances, and scraps of charity thrown at him. In a few days' time he made up his mind. He would leave his benefactor, though he was so fond of him, and the beloved Mariyam. He would go to other relatives elsewhere till things brightened up for him.

Sadique Kumruddin railed at the boy, not knowing the true state of affairs. He called him inhuman and utterly ungrateful. "You are leaving me after fourteen years and after being treated by all of us with such consideration and kindness. At least, tell me, Nadir, the real reason of the step you are taking?" But the youth was dumb, with the anguish which tore at his heart. "Let me go, Sahib. There is no reason. I cannot tell you anything now." Kumuruddin remonstrated, pleaded and persuaded the boy, whom he liked so much, but in vain. He could not waste further time over the matter with the coming elections and the feverish activity and anxiety it brought in its train. He let the boy have his way, consoling himself that he would return to him after realizing his great mistake. The Bibi was more than satisfied. The unwanted and undesirable intruder was leaving them at last and her joy was great. Only Mariyam was stunned at the thought of losing her only friend and she experienced the desolation and despair of love.

Sir Mubarik Khan's motto was success at any cost and his principle in life was to obtain that which he cherished by foul means, if not by fair. The former course seemed more favoured by him: that was how he had accumulated his colossal wealth and rose in status, step by step. Self-aggrandizement. Commercial piracy. Investments which yielded him the highest dividends Receiving mortgages of land and property at exorbitant rates of interest and victimisation of others by crafty bonds. That was how he stood at the head of his wealth and social position, a victor of the vicissitudes of life but withal, splashed with the curses of those he had ruined.

The election became an obsession with him. He was out to win it though at times he asked himself what he would do in the Legislature after his victory? It was certain he would not be able to make there even his maiden speech, for he could not talk in English. But the mere glory of being one of the men to guide and mould the destinies of his nation took a passionate hold of him. He must win the Election, he must crush that blundering and obstinate merchant. It did not matter that Kumruddin was an old friend of his. He had got in his way and he should be punished and removed. He sent an ultimatum to him, through an intermediary, that if he persisted in contesting the seat, he would not think of taking his daughter into his family. The ambassador returned to the opulent Knight with Sadique's reply to say that there were other suitable men for Mariyam!

A short time before the Election, an English luminary appeared on the scene—Sir David Loftus, an authority on Federation. Sir Mubarik with his usual wile, saw that he could make capital out of this visit. He would give a magnificent Garden Party in honour of the distinguished visitor at his palatial mansion, a party worthy of his position and wealth. That would put the voters in great good humour; every vote was precious. He would take this opportunity to be extremely courteous to them. And he would deliberately invite his opponent in order publicly to demonstrate that he was still his great friend and bore him no ill will. The gentlemen of the Press, with their accustomed keen appetite for news-stories, saw in this social function the possibilities of a newspaper stunt. And so the Knight's generosity, courtesy and "bonhomie" were extolled to the skies in the accounts of the important Garden Party. His photographs with the various guests featured in the dailies. Particular stress was laid by almost all the papers on the fact that both the opponents were devoid of any personal animosity and they met at the party in a spirit of the greatest friendliness. Sir Mubarik saw to it that they were both photographed together and that these pictures were given great publicity. This man, so experienced in chicanery and hoodwinking the public, knew that he was in luck and that he held the trumps.

About a week before the elections, a strange telephone call was received by Kumruddin. A woman's voice spoke over the wires, a particular European name was given. She said she

(Continued on Page 15)

AND THEN CAME SPRING

was in the city on her way through India, had read Kumruddin's books, was a student of Muslim religion and philosopny and would deem it a great honour if he called on her at her hotel—it was a well known hotel. Kumruddin, always having a weakness for personal adulation, was elated even though at that time he was so harassed and overworked. He regretted ne could not call on her due to the present heavy work and an anxious time. Would she kindly come over to his house? The reply was that she had sprained an ankle, was confined to her room. Would he not please find just a few minutes to see her? She would be genuinely gratified to meet such a cultured scholar. And so Kumruddin could not do else but accept the pressing invitation to meet this lady tourist who was also so much of a blue-stocking. An appointment was made for tea the next afternoon. "I hope you won't mind having tea with me in my private drawing room, Mr. Kumruddin?", she had asked in a soft and winsome manner.

The busy merchant, in spite of his many activities, was known to be most punctual and at four thirty sharp, the next afternoon, sleek in appearance (for was he not going to meet a European lady who had admired his books?) found him knocking at the door of a private suite. He was ushered into an elegantly furnished sitting room. On a table, conspicuously placed were his three voluminous creations. A moment later, when he was greeted by his hostess, he was rather taken aback by her attire, which was nothing more than an ornate silk kimono, suggestively revealing her many charms. He noticed that her appearance, too, was bold, her face deeply powdered and rouged and she certainly did not limp, having been said to have sprained her ankle. Moreover, the lady who smiled at him so enticingly did not seem as if she were a student of comparative religions or philosophy. But no time was given to Sadique Kumruddin to remonstrate or to ask for an explanation or do likewise. Swiftly three masked men appeared, one armed with an automatic, alarmingly aimed at him; he could not argue in front of a gun. The door was bolted. He was too startled to say anything. The lady, in the meanwhile, with rehearsed precision, took her seat next to him on the sofa, in front of which a table was by now placed, with an opened bottle of champagne and two glasses, so subtly filled with that nectar as to give an idea that the liquor had been drunk from them. In a flash, a miniature high-powdered camera was produced by one of the masked men, the woman played her actuated part well, sat by him in a compromising manner and at least four photographs were clicked before Kumruddin had any time to gather his thoughts. He was too paralysed by the unexpected suddenness of the scene even to attempt to be aggressive. But he knew that four different and compromising photos were taken of him with a strange woman, scantily clad, and together with the loathed bottle of liquor. "If you move from there or make any noise, we will shoot you!", said the masked man with the terrifying revolver, pointed at him. "Now, we are going and you will be locked in for a quarter of an hour. You will be released at the end of that time. I would advise you to sit quietly just where you are and occupy yourself by reading——may I suggest one of your own masterpieces?" and the man leered. By his voice, Sadique could have sworne it was Anwar, that hateful Mubarik Khan's son.

The others had left the drawing room, yet that man stood pointing the automatic at him the while. "This room is at the very end of a long corridor, as you must have noticed while coming here. There is hardly a soul outside. Nobody will rescue you so I would advise you to be dignified, Mr. Kumruddin, even in this extremity, and to bear up for a quarter of an hour." The man laughed cynically. "The roar of the traffic outside will muffle your cry for help so I would not shout, if I were you! Just sit there tight for fifteen minutes. Any demonstration on your part will not help you."

(Continued From Page 14)

Kumruddin was now alone in the room. The first thought that came to his mind was that of blackmail. It was obvious that Anwar had staged this with the help of his nefarious friends to extort money from him or perhaps his consent into giving Mariyam in marriage to him. He would just wait and watch events. Within a few days he would know what that low gang were up to. At present he was far too shaken and distracted to take any action. As he had been so completely and cleverly fooled, it was best to lie low and await eventualities. If he agitated now, when everything was over, he would only be creating a needless scandal.

Inquiries with the hotel hall porter elicited almost no results. A female name, which sounded fictitious to Kumruddin, had been registered and money in advance had been paid for the suite. Police aid was not to be thought of as that would have created an open scandal and so things were allowed to take their own course. But the merchant had not long to wait, for the very next morning he saw the photograph on the front page of all the dailies published in the Indian languages and headlines stared him in the face. "Are we to vote for a hypocrite?" "Kumruddin caught red-handed." "Hypocrisy of a supposed-pious Muslim unveiled." And there were columns of vituperation, salacious, scurrilous. Though the most horrible lies were dished up, yet he could deny nothing. He could take no steps, for the tale-telling photograph spoke for itself. So Mubarik had won. Had he taken his wife's advise and given up the thought of contesting that dreaded man, nothing would have happened. The photographs had been taken for a cause much worse than extortion or blackmail. Ruin stared him in the face. Black ruin. The end of all his ambitions and hopes. Utter doom and despair. He sought all the papers published in Indian languages he could lay his hands on and almost all of them told the same story, exhorting the voters to be discreet in their judgment on the Election day when voting for a man who so flagrantly defied the holy tenets of their religion, a man who was always respected and looked up to but who was now discovered to be a sly hypocrite. Mr. Kumruddin, declared the papers, was a man known to be of an unimpeachable character; not a breath of scandal of any kind had touched him. But what must he not have done on the quiet? He had been known to have been a most pious and religious Muslim, one whose books on his religion were so popular and then here these same books were derided and ridiculed as being the outpourings of a wicked hypocrite.

Kumruddin sat staring at the wall in front of him, his mind dazed. What would be his future? How could he possibly face this public desgrace? What would his own wife and daughter say? Probably both of them had seen the photos and read the story. How could he deny the charges levelled against him? The photo bore ample testimony. He felt faint and sick at heart and to his bemused mind only one thought was dominant, only one thought occurred to him with an unceasing recurrence: that of self-destruction. Suicide. Suicide. Suicide. There seemed no other way out. He possibly could not stand the looks of those who had seen that photo or their inquires or jokes. Nothing hurt Kumruddin so much as the horrible lie that he was a hypocrite, that his books on his faith were bogus and that he was not a pious Muslim as he had led others to believe. That pronounced his utter doom more than the fact that now his political ambitions were at an end. How was he prove to his family, his friends, his considerable following that he had been meanly duped and tricked? Who would believe him? Could they believe him after having seen that photo, so lavishly displayed? In his terrible panic, there seemed no way out of this mess except that of suicide. He would at least be spared any further jibes of the public.

At the funeral, nobody bemoaned the loss of Sadique Kumruddin more than Khan Bahadur Sir Mubarik Khan. He wept the loudest and delivered a panegyric to the assembly in which he stressed his grief at the loss of his dear friend. He refused to believe the story which had come out that very morning in the Press, declaring emphatically that his valued friend was the victim of a conspiracy and that he felt sure that his life had been a clean and a selfless one. "Our dead friend has always tried to help his brethren," said the Knight, with a sob choking him. "Though we had different political views yet we were the best of friends."……

Nobody at the funeral assembly could have guessed how cleverly Sir Mubarik had got rid of his political opponent and how completely he had succeeded in his subtle plans.

The merchant's tragic death affected the destinies of several lives. The Knight, who played such a prominent part in bringing about that horrible incident, was unopposed and in due time, was declared elected and a new ambition of his had been fulfilled. The shame which was brought on the Kumruddin family was deemed unforgettable and unerasable by their erstwhile friends and their community and the widow and her daughter were openly ostracized. The widow did not leave her house and made no attempt of meeting anyone. All plans of her daughter's marriage were abandoned. The Begum, due to her conflicting emotions and suspicions, her moods and her thoughts, often wondered whether after all her husband was really guilty of all that he was publicly accused of? But Mariyam remained true to her father's memory and she knew that he was a victim of a ghastly conspiracy. Nadir drifted from relatives to relatives, receiving of their bounty, and from one petty job to another. Having lost his dear benefactor meant an end of all his hopes. He could not beg of the Begum and he had no wish of seeing her. Though she had fallen so low in public estimation, he fully believed that she would even then fling insults on him. So he went from one Indian city to another and in the meanwhile, Time went on in her relentless, unmerciful manner.

The passage of Time, though, made very little difference to the lives of the widow of Kumruddin or her daughter. Theirs was a very obscure and private existence, forgotten by their friends and in turn forgetting them. Their past happiness was but a memory to them. Begum Kumruddin was stricken by a strange illness from which she never recovered. The doctors were of opinion that it had been brought about by unlimited brooding and fretting. She refused to stir from her room and became more melancholic daily, talked very little, ate less every day until she was past any mental or physical torment. But before she died, she told Mariyam of how she had been the cause of Nadir's sudden departure from amidst them and how she now repented of her deed. "He was a good boy, my daughter, and if he should come back to you and should you be still unwedded, take him. He was in love with you and, perhaps, still is and that is all that matters—your future happiness. It does not matter that he is not very educated or fashionable. With the wealth left you by your father you will be very comfortably off and you should seek your happiness with Nadir if ever he returns here. Tell him I bore him no grudge"……

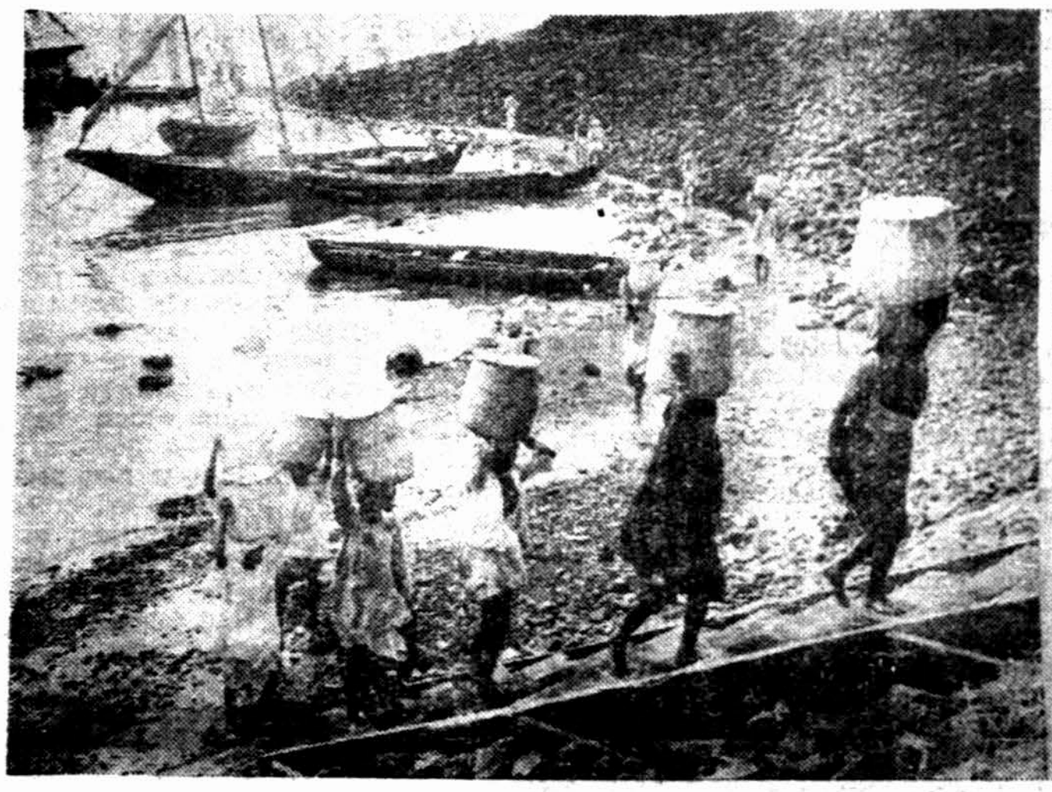
Nadir was at Calcutta, earning a shadow of a wage, merely enough to keep himself alive from utter starvation. He read the obituary notice in a Delhi paper and at once wrote to Mariyam. It was a very long letter as it was the first time he wrote to her after his departure. He condoled with her on her parents' deaths and then gave her the reason of his sudden departure and told her of his peregrinations in search of jobs, of his tribulations and sorrows. Shyly he asked her whether her feelings for him were the same?

Promptly came the reply: "I have an important message to deliver to you, Nadir, from my mother. Just before she died, she told me everything. Her repentance was great and I know you will forgive her. I wanted so much to hear from you all this long time but you did not write to me—not even when my dear father died under such tragic circumstances and I thought, that like all the others, you did not want to have anything to do with us. I want you to come here, if you can, Nadir. I know I will be very happy if you are here with me."...

He read and reread that letter many a time in his drab room and suddenly his dreary existence had changed. He felt a strong impulse to live and to experience the joyousness of life. Nothing mattered now. Mariyam was free, she still loved him, she wanted him. He wondered how long it would be before he could go back to her.

CRICKET ON THE GREEN

The stumps in Roman numerals
Have written their familiar threes,
Arcs and parabolas of smitten balls
Are drawn across the inattentive trees.
White figures move or wait to move
Dreamily in the evening grey,
Dreamily dark-clothed watchers wait to prove
The game is worth the watching. I dare say!
But I with trees behold the sky
Torn by a finger of the sun
And how the lashes of his dazzling eye
Open to see the long-legged shadows run.



With the approach of the Monsoon the Mango Season in Bombay is rapidly drawing to a close. Daily boat-loads of this fruit can be seen being unloaded at the Ferry Wharf, coming as they do mostly from Ratnagiri. At the left coolies are seen bringing basketfuls of Mangoes from the boat, while at the right women are seen sorting out the fruit for the market.

Women Demand Retention Of "Cat"

Conference Of English Tory Women

THERE were noisy scenes at the conference of the National Union of Women's Conservative and Unionist Associations, attended by 3,000 delegates, in the Queen's Hall, London, on May 10, when a resolution which deplored the proposed abolition of corporal punishment except in cases of assaults on prison officers came up for discussion, says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian".

It urged that courts, in addition to their existing power to order corporal punishment to men convicted of robbery with violence, should be empowered to pass such sentences on male offenders in respect of assaults on children and women. Miss R. M. Harrison (West Midlands), the mover, asked why should they take away the power to inflict such punishment on people guilty of sexual offences.

Mrs. Tate, M.P., moved an amendment that courts should be allowed to order corporal punishment "for violence against the person". She said that she had seen "the most appalling cases" sent to prison merely for one year.

Lady Davidson, M.P., seconding, said, "I am convinced that the Government is making a real mistake. I do not believe it is right to take away from the judges the power to inflict corporal punishments when they consider that it is absolutely necessary"

"Howls" At Lady Astor

Lady Astor, M.P., who opposed the resolution, was interrupted almost from the moment she began until she left the microphone. She told the delegates that until they had read the report of the Departmental Committee they would make a grave mistake in fighting the bill. Here there were cries, "we have read it".

Lady Astor then declared that the Home Secretary had won the support and admiration of every social worker in every political party. She greeted a chorus of "No" with the retort, "Will you allow me to speak in silence and do your cheering afterwards". But there were more calls from the back of the hall and Lady Astor shouted into the microphone, "Too often in this hall have I been howled down, and in four or five years you have regretted your action. I am not in the least frightened by your howls".

The chairman appealed to the delegates to give Lady Astor a fair hearing. When Lady Astor said that if they had seen corporal punishment administered they would think deeply before asking for it to be enforced there was an outburst of laughter from some parts of the building.

"The More I See Of You"

Obviously annoyed by these repeated jeers she cried: "The more I see of you, the more I hear of you, it is quite obvious that you are getting a little mixed over this subject". Again there was laughter.

Lady Astor said that flogging had been abolished in Scotland and sexual crime had decreased, as compared with England. There were more interjections and Lady Astor began appealing to the meeting. "I beg of you to hear me", she said.

The chairman rang the bell to indicate that Lady Astor's time had expired, but she continued to try to address the conference. Women, however, began stamping their feet and clapping their hands: The bell rang again, and Lady Astor, with one parting shot shouted into the microphone: "Will you please read the Departmental Committee's report". She returned to her seat waving her hand to the delegates.

Lady Lucas-Tooth said that there had been an outcry of righteous indignation against the increase in crimes of violence, but she asked them not to let their indignation run away with them and confuse punishment with methods of reform. I ask you to try these methods of reformatives treatment," she said only to be greeted with laughter. She added: If that fails, then by all means better have flogging and more flogging."

A Magistrate's Lament

Mrs. Buller-Kitson, who said that she had had a great deal of magisterial experience, exclaimed: "I feel strongly that the days of punishment are waning and going far from us. We are a very sentimental, sickly, and soft world at present". She said that the children, apparently, were the only ones to be punished and the others were so sacrosanct that they were not to be touched. Teachers were being brought into court if they made a mark on a child's finger. They could not trace everything to faulty mentality. "I have long ago given up the hope of making the punishment fit the crime", she said, "and until we can get back Gilbert and Sullivan we shall never get that".

Captain Osbert Peake, Under Secretary for Home Affairs, had had a rather warm time while he delivered what he said was his maiden speech in any conference. He said that their decision on this matter would not involve any question whatever of loyalty or disloyalty to the party.

"I am glad", he said, "to notice that you limit corporal punishment to male offenders and do not intend to go back to the principle of a hundred years ago, and that women and girls are to be spared this punishment. (Laughter). In this enlightened age those who wish to retain the power to impose flogging must produce very powerful arguments. The needless infliction of pain on any human being is a thing to be avoided.

He was at once assailed by cries of "No" and "What about the victim?" The hubbub continued, and the chairman had to appeal to the women to listen to Captain Peake in silence

He said that there were some crimes so horrible that their blood boiled at the very thought of them, and they thought nothing was too bad for the culprit. "But once we let ourselves be swayed by that sort of emotion", he said, "then no penal reform can ever be introduced into this country". The Government believed that future experience would justify the proposals in the bill.

The proposers of the resolution agreed to the amendment's being embodied into the main resolution and on being put to the conference the Chairman announced that it had been carried by a very large majority. The decision was received with cheers.

Thanking The Premier

There were "two or three dissentients" when the conference carried a resolution thanking the Prime Minister for his untiring efforts on behalf of world peace and assuring the Government of whole-hearted support of their foreign policy.

Miss M. Evelyn Pilkinton (Lancashire, Cheshire, and Wetsmorland area), moving the resolution said that Mr. Chamberlain no more wanted to crush the German nation than we wanted them to crush us. He was a man of peace to the depth of his soul. Mrs. Worrall, from the same area, seconding declared that when history came to be written the honesty and statesmanship of the Prime Minister would shine out against the perfidy and treachery of Hitler.

Mrs. Jenkins (North Kensington), speaking against the resolution, said that she had the greatest admiration for the courage displayed by Mr. Chamberlain during the September crisis. "but while London was rejoicing, Czechoslovakia was in mourning". "There are black words in England's record", she exclaimed. They could not feel that England was in the position she used to occupy.

"Yes, we are", retorted several of the delegates.

"I don't think that interruption is in accordance with the traditions of England, where we have free speech", replied Mrs. Jenkins. "It sounds to me to savour a little bit of dictatorship" She added that while she believed most firmly in the National Government, "we are a little bit tired of seeing the British lion wag its tail so slowly".

Mrs. Alan Dover (Penrich and Cockermouth) gave this definition of a dictator: "He is like a man riding a bycycle; he must keep moving forward or he will fall".

Mrs. Chamberlain

Mrs. Chamberlain said it was essential that the Government should be returned at the next election to carry on its work. In the past year they had been faced with great troubles and difficulties, and she thought that they had perhaps emerged rather different people It was impossible to exaggerate the importance of unity.

"One of the most moving things, and one that has touched my husband deeply, has been the messages of confidence which have been sent to him from the women of the country". Mrs. Chamberlain added that the women were helping to foster the wonderful spirit with which our people were facing their problems. "Let our cause be 'Peace through strength'" said Mrs. Chamberlain, who was given ovation as she left the conference.

IS THIS POLITICAL ? .... PUNJAB B. P. SCOUTS CELEBRATE EMPIRE DAY — PUNJAB GOVERNOR BOOSTS EMPIRE IDEALS — B. P. GIRL GUIDES DANCE AT NAINITAL — NATIONAL GIRL SCOUTERS CAMP AT MUSSOORI — COSTLY INTERNATIONALISM — NAZI INTERNATIONALISM FLIRTING WITH THE LOTUS — SAFETY FIRST CLASSES — WORK FOR THE MONSOON

On the Empire Day two Scout rallies were held by the B. P. Associations of Simla and Delhi. The Governor of the Punjab took the salute at Silma and Mr. Hogg of the Indian Headquarters fame walked behind him. The published photographs of the rally show a motley gahering without curious crowds. The rallies expose the thoroughly political character of the B. P. Movement and they give us an inkling of the assurances of the Nawab of Chhatari which were so welcome to Sir Venkata Suba Rao and Mr. Kamath of the Madras B. P. Association. The Punjab Governor's platitudes at the Scout rally that the British Empire seeks to serve and not to dominate will fail even to deceive the schoolboy student of British history.

A Nainital Dance

An example of the ideals of the sister organisation of the B. P. Scouts in India is available in the society columns of a North Indian daily. The B. P. Guiders camped in Nainital and after going through an unknown quantity of training regaled the visitors of the Summer station with a dance at a leading hotel. Since a previous report of an Indian Guiders trip to a foreign country expressed the inability of B. P. Guides to give an Indian dance at the International gathering, we can surmise that the dance at Nainital was the usual after-dinner-till-early-morning type of Dancing Hall dancing. Queer are the ways of B. P. Guiders in the service of International Guide Ideals.

Our Girl Scouters At Mussoori

As a striking contrast, the Girl Scouters of the H.S.A. are going through an intensive course of training for forty days under the able leadership of Mrs. Aga, the Provincial Girl Scout Organising Commissioner of U. P. Bombay is represented at this National Camp by Miss F. Soonavala, B.A., LL.B., the welfare officer of the Bombay Municipality. Seven of her lieutenants are going through a training camp at Malad. The National Guiders Camp is held in the vast and beautiful Municipal garden of Mussoori which is placed at the disposal of the Guiders by the Mussoori municipality. The Guiders have the classes under the open sky and are going through an intensive course of training in Girl Scout Organisation, Tests Physical Training and camperaft. The campers had a rather severe experience of a terrible hail storm which left them strong and cheerful. The beautiful atmosphere of nature was more envigorating than the atmosphere of a dancing hall.

Costly Internationalism

There is going to be an international Rover moot in July and a B. P. message assures us that India as always will be "represented" at this gathering which is to pave the way for International Peace according to the will of the British Empire. Indians aspiring to be honoured by their presence at this International gathering are to pay a paltry Rs. 1,000 per head to be economically spent abroad. India will be further honoured by her presence amongst the nations of the world by her Indian "representatives" lustily singing the British National Anthem.

Nazi Internationalism

And again our Girl Guide sisters are not to be left behind. Almost immediately they are going to have an international gathering at Hungary under the proud Nazi banner. A message says that there will be a specially strong contigent from Great Britain. Probably each of them will carry an umbrella presented by Mrs. Chamberlain with Appeasement written in bold letters as we find Lipton's Tea in Bombay streets. No doubt India, too, will be "represented" at this Nazi gathering and for once H.S.A. will be very pleased that it has no truck with this curious Internationalism.

Fake Nationalism

A feature of a B.P. Girl Guide camp in U.P. was a camp fire and a demonstration perfomed round a map of India in the heart of which was a lotus—the symbol of the National Scout Movement. Both the B.P. Boy Scouts and Girl Guides are resorting to tactics to convey to their few remaining adherents that they are as national minded as the H.S.A. The B.P. Scouts altered their original purely imperialist badge and adopted the map of India as the background and stamped upon its heart the original badge. They took to singing the "Vande Mataram" song before singing the British National Anthem. The Girl Guides at Nainital went a step ahead and honoured the badge of the H.S.A. which was abused by the Bombay B.P. leaders. The B.P. Associations are well aware that even their few adherents are not quite happy in their association with the B.P. Movement after its complete exposure by the National Movement. Indeed I have heard in the highest B. P. Scout circles that they are not at all happy in allowing themselves to be dominated by the Nawabs and Knights. That a powerful revolt of the scattered rank and file of the B.P. Movement against its reactionary leadership is coming in the very near future is evident in those who care to hear the rumblings under the rifts left after the earthquake that followed B.P.'s insult to India. This revolt lacks leadership, but the newly fraternising Madras B.P. Association is capable of fulfilling this need. It is likely that the attack will be first directed against the Imperialist leadership of the Punjab. The universal unpopularity of the Punjab European Scout leaders during the last ten years is well known. It is really a surprise that they have even now been not pulled up by H. E. the Viceroy—the B. P Chief Scout who cannot possibly feel happy in his position after the resolution of his own Triennial Conference and the full support given by the ministries in the majority of Provinces to the H.S.A. Whether the coming revolt happens or not, whether it succeeds or fails, the fate of the B. P. Movement in India is sealed for good.

Safety First Classes

We welcome the organisation of a Safety First Training Week which is to be conducted at the Electric House. National Scouts should naturally be the first to be attracted by this splendid opportunity to help the public and at the same time improve their efficiency H.S.A. Scouts are naturally tired after a strenuous quarter of services splendidly rendered especially in the cause of adult literacy. Indeed, they have won the love and admiration of the Bombay public and demonstrated to the hilt what the scout movement can be when it is nationalised. But the Scout in uniform ought to care little for rest and pleasure when he is faced by such a good opportunity as the Safety First Training Week. Our ever vigilant Provincial Headquarters, ever on the "qui vive" to render service, has issued a circular; and it is hoped that a good number of Rovers and Scouters at least will avail themselves of the opportunity to help the Safety First Movement. Work before Local Associations.

The period of rest and camping and school vacations is over. The monsoon does not offer very good opportunity for outdoor scouting except to the adventurous hardly annuals. It can, however, be a splendid time for consolidation of troops and local Associations and for Patrol Leaders' training. Troops ought to pay the greatest attention to the training of Patrol Leaders. The smartest and most energetic troop led by an able and efficient scoutmaster cannot call itself successful unless the activities and efficiency are a result of the proper functioning of the Patrol system. Assistant Commissioners of the various sections can render an excellent service to the scoutmasters and the troops if they will conduct at least a fortnightly class for the benefit of Patrol Leaders in their respective areas. The Scouters Circles will also be rendering a splendid service if they concentrate on the training of Patrol Leaders during the monsoon. This will improve the efficiency of troops and raise the quality of national scouting. A well thought out and co-ordinated plan can be drawn up by Local Associations for a series of Patrol Leaders' classes run by Assistant Commissioners and instructers for each of the Tests, selected Proficiency badges, Patrol organisation and management, campcraft, nature study, public service, etc.

With the opening of schools Local Associations should concentrate on the quality side of scouting. A troop for every school must be our slogan. Lectures, talks, picnics, outings must help to [illegible] the educationist for the cause of national scouting. The Executive Committee [illegible]

Associations are different from the p[illegible]ment. They have proved themselves to be men of action who have caught the spirit of the national movement. They can do constructive work, think, plan and help to organise and carry on propaganda for the H. S. A. United, co-ordinated and co-operative effort will help us to establish the H. S. A. on unshakable foundations.

Madras representatives at the National Council. On the right is Mr. Ratnasabhapati, ex-scout organiser of the B. P. Association, who has now joined the H.S.A.

Girl scouts of the Punjab in a camp at Rani-ka-bag.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

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20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted—Bride for brilliant Afghan graduate aged seventeen preparing for L.C.S. Khurshidulhasan, Headmaster, Muslim School, Bijnor, U.P. (11906)

Sunni-Muslim Bachelor Officer, permanent service in Bombay, income 450 Rupees, character guaranteed, handsome, 27, father high official, rich family, desires marrying Muslim girl, modern or orthodox, Shia or Sunni of any creed. Correspondence confidential. Write M.M. Ally, c/o Poste Restante, G.P.O., Bombay (11848)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Candidates to Qualify as Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Post. British India Technical College (B.C.) Sukkur (Sind). (11854)

Ladies and Gentlemen who are anxious to join acting dept. in Film Co., please write with one-anna stamp to the Panday Film Service Agency, Post Box No. 3561, Bombay No. 4. (11862)

Wanted for the Sylvan Star Insurance Trust, Limited. (Absolutely safe under the New Act) Branch Manager for Bombay Presidency. Only influential parties preferably with experience need apply. P.O. Box 156, Delhi. (11898).

Public Notices.

LOST

Two Currency Notes of the following Numbers, each of Rs. 1,000 issued from the Bank of Baroda on Friday and belonging to Mr. Jivatlal Pratapsinh were lost on Saturday afternoon, near Old Share Bazar:—

(1) A|3 055519.
(2) A|3 107521.

Whoever has found them is requested to return them to Mr. JIVATLAL PRATAPSINH, at his office, Old Share Bazar Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

He who returns them will be given good reward.

61. ACCOMMODATION ADLETS

Accommodation available for four Students as resident wards. Respectable Gujarati Vegetarians only admitted. Apply H. B. Divanji, M.A., 15th Road, Khar, Telephone 89937. (11903)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Be Let Modern Flats available at Raj Mahal. Rent moderate. Near Churchgate Rly. Station. Apply to the Manager within. (11835)

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Public Notices

NOTICE

INDIAN STEEL & WIRE PRODUCTS LIMITED

NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

In pursuance of the resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Indian Steel & Wire Products Limited held on the 17th April, 1939, the shareholders of the Company are hereby requested to produce as soon as possible their existing share certificates at the registered office of the Company at No. 6 Hastings Street, Calcutta, for the purpose of cancellation and issue in exchange therefor of new certificates for shares resulting from the sub-division of shares decided at the said meeting.

By Order of the Board
For The INDIAN STEEL & WIRE PRODUCTS LTD.,
For INDRA SINGH & SONS LTD.
BALDEV SINGH,
Director.
Managing Agents.
Dated the 7th June, 1939.
(407)

Auction Sales

MESSRS. EASTERN AUCTION CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (SUNDAY) at 5-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Babulal Mansion, Chowpatty Sea Face, near Italian Restaurant, of complete Flat furniture, Milner safe, Drawing room Sofa cabinets, Gramophone, Remington Typewriter, Chesterfield sets, Wrist watches, Chandeliers, Harmoniums, Wardrobes, Singer Machine, Glassware, etc.

AGRICULTURISTS' DEBT RELIEF BILL DAY

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, June 9.

An appeal to all Congress Committees and Congress workers in Maharashtra to observe the 18th of June as "The Agriculturists' Debt Relief Bill Day" has been made by Mr. N. V Gadgil, M.L.A., (Central), President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, in a statement issued today.

Mr. Gadgil congratulates the Bombay Ministry for having sponsored this measure, which is calculated to reduce the heavy burden of debt of the agriculturist. The Sub-Committee appointed by the M.P.C.C., continues Mr. Gadgil, to consider the bill, has made certain suggestions by way of improving the bill, and they would be in due course forwarded to the Select Committee appointed by the Bombay Assembly over this measure.

In the meanwhile, it is necessary that the agricultural classes in Maharashtra know something about this measure along with suggestions made by the M.P.C.C., and that should be done by the workers and Congress Committees by observing 18th instant as "The Agriculturists' Debt Relief Bill Day".

WARNING TO CONGRESS COMMITTEES

A warning to all the Congress Committees in Maharashtra has been issued by the M.P.C.C., asking them not to help or allow their papers to be examined by one Dr. Pooran Chandra Avasthi, who is alleged to be going round inspecting papers of the Congress Committees, under the guise of being the Secretary of the Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee. The warning further asks all the Committees not to advance any sum as loan on account of the A.I.C.C., to anybody under any circumstances.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY Saturday.

Govind Anaji was placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, on a charge of assault at the Mazagaon Police Court, to-day.

It was stated that the accused's wife had a quarrel at the water tap, with the wife of the complainant.

On the 5th instant the complainant was seated along with his wife in the verandah of the chawl when the accused is said to have abused him and his wife, and suddenly whipped out a knife and assaulted the complainant inflicting serious injuries on his person.

The accused was ordered to be remanded into police custody, pending further investigations.

That death was caused by rash and negligent driving on the part of Dr. H. S. Madan, who was trying to overtake a car, was the verdict returned by the Coroner's jury at the inquest held to-day on the body of Narayan Gangaram Jhawari.

Haroon Kassam deposed that on Sunday the deceased was knocked down while crossing the road by the motor car of Dr. Madon near the tram track of Victoria Gardens. The man was struck severely and was removed to the J. J. Hospital by the police, where he died.

LIFTMAN'S STATEMENT IN ASSAULT CASE; MANAGER FINED

In the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Khandalawalla, Babooram Janooji, a liftman working in Mr. Jehangir H. Cama's office, filed a complaint against R. D. Alforu, a jockey of the W. I. T. Club, and against L. Frank, Manager of the Royal House Agency, charging them with assault and insult.

The case came up for hearing yesterday. Mr. Rustomji B. Andhyarujina, Advocate, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Anajirao, Advocate, appeared for the accused No. 2

Counsel for the complainant stated to the Court that to the complainant all the faces of Europeans were alike, therefore, he was not in a position to point out the accused jockey from a number of Europeans. But as the second accused was known to be the Manager of the Royal House Agency, he could serve the summons upon him. In these fortuitous circumstances, counsel said the first accused had to be given up.

Accordingly, the Court proceeded to hear the case against accused No. 2 only.

The facts of the case are as follows:—

On the 26th of September last both the accused who had come to Mr. Jehangir Cama's building, on some work rang the bell of the lift from the fourth floor as they wanted to come down. The liftman, however, delayed in bringing the lift to the fourth floor. This infuriated the accused. Consequently, when the liftman brought up the lift on the fourth floor, they rushed at him and assaulted him severely, with the result that the complainant bled profusely

Accused No. 2's defence was that as the lift was a foot lower than the level of the floor, the accused missed his footing and fell into the lift, with the result that he fell upon the complainant and that was how the latter got by the injuries complained of.

The magistrate, however, believing the evidence of the complainant and that of Mr. Ibrahim Ahmed, Solicitor, convicted the accused and sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 30, in default, to suffer one month's imprisonment. From the fine, when recovered, Rs. 15 was ordered to be given to the complainant as compensation.

Their Majesties Reach New York

Greeted On Arrival At The Fair

A CROWDED PROGRAMME

REDBANK (New Jersey), June 10.

Their Majesties arrived here in the royal train.

Their Majesties had a tumultuous reception from crowds when they descended from the train to enter motors for Forthancock. Surrounded by a motor cycle escort and State troopers Their Majesties reached Forthancock at 09/35, local time. Crowds were yelling themselves hoarse throughout drive.

When they boarded the destroyer "Warrington" for New York, Their Majesties were greeted by three salutes of 21 guns each. Escorted by 20 coastguard vessels the destroyer moved off to the accompaniment of shrieking sirens, and excursion boats packed with sight-seers broke flag signals reading "Welcome Majesties".

FIRST GLIMPSE OF NEW YORK.

As the destroyer "Warrington" with Their Majesties abroad drew abreast the Statue of Liberty fireboats in the harbour gave a water display, shooting huge fountains of water into the air, and all ships in the harbour sounded their sirens. Batteries on the Governor's Island roared out 21 gun salutes. Their Majesties obtained their first glimpse of the famous Manhattan skyline through the morning haze. There was a moment's excitement when a policeman fell overboard from a patrol boat, and was rescued none the worse. The destroyer was docked at 11-00, local time (16-10 B. S. T.).

CROWDED PROGRAMME.

The programme for to-day's visit to New York is so crowded that the details have been mapped out, minute-by-minute, with only a few odd minutes left as margin for unseen delay.

Seven thousand British residents have chartered their own vessels in which they will escort the destroyer which brings Their Majesties to New York.

"PANDEMONIUM OF WELCOME"

A pandemonium of welcome that in the words of the New York press "out-Linberghed Lindberghs' triumphal return" greeted Their Majesties, as they stepped ashore at Manhatten Island from the destroyer "Warrington". As Governor Lehmann presented the members of the Welcoming Committee and Mayor Laguardia of New York shook hands with his accustomed heartiness massed police bands crashed out "God save the King", followed by the United States' anthem. Meanwhile a crowd of over 100,000 massed near the dockside roared their greetings. Thirteen cars formed a procession and Their Majesties took their seats in the first in the line, preceded by an escort of 42 motor Cycle police. As the procession moved off New Yorkers, determined that this should be what an American newspaper predicted as "the craziest Yankee welcome ever", poured down tickertape from sky-scraper windows —New York's traditional form of greeting.

PIERCING WALLS OF CHEERING HUMANITY

Their Majesties' progress from the landing stage to the world's fair ground was through the walls of wildly cheering humanity. It is estimated more than four million New Yorkers were massed in a temperature of 90 degrees in order to obtain a fleeting glimpse of the procession. The vast crowds were apprised of the moment of the royal approach by a police officer in the escort car, who gave the position every few minutes. Fifteen thousand uniformed police apart from plain clothesmen struggled to keep back the largest crowd New York has ever known. An outstanding feature of a welcome of many bewildering facets was the resolute determination of a large number of children to be seen and heard. Frenziedly waving British and American flags they shrilly demanded attention, and were rewarded by repeated bows and smiles from the Queen and salutes from the King.

ARRIVAL AT FAIR GROUND

Their Majesties received the biggest welcome ever accorded by New York when they landed at Manhattan Island to proceed to the world's fair ground. When Their Majesties arrived at the Fair ground at noon they were greeted by a salute of 21 guns. —Reuter.

ESCORTED TO LIFT

NEW YORK: June 10.

An hour before Their Majesties were due, the Fair ground was packed with a greater crowd than seen since the opening day. Cordons of police lined every avenue. When Their Majesties alighted 24 full-blooded Indians stood stiffly at attention while the King and Queen were escorted to a lift, which took them to the second floor, Perylon Hall, specially provided for official receptions. Here Their Majesties received heads of foreign Pavilions and members of Mayor Laguardia's office.—Reuter.

KING'S TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON

Wreath Placed On Marble Sarcophagus

LONDON, June 9.

While the Queen and President and Mrs. Roosevelt looked on the King placed a wreath of white lilies, iris and carnations on the marble sarcophagus of George Washington at Mount Vernon.

The simple ceremony which was watched only by a few people symbolised the peaceful ties of friendship between the two great English speaking nations, perhaps more than any other event of the visit. It recalled the event hundred and fifty years ago when George Washington drove out the armies of King George the third.

Meantime a headline in the New York World Telegram "British Take Washington Again" sums up what seems to be the general impression in New York of the success of Their Majesties visit.

The simple fact is that Their Majesties have been received as Ambassadors of a fellow democracy who have come at a time when the whole conception of democracy is so dear to the American hearts Misgivings of pessimists who predict various kinds of difficulties have been entirely disproved.—Reuter.

Wreath Laid On Tomb Of Unknown Warrior

WASHINGTON, June 10.

From Mount Vernon Their Majesties drove to the Arlington National Cemetery where the King laid a wreath on the tomb of the unknown Soldier after the British and American Anthem were played.

President Roosevelt watched the proceedings from an inconspicuous position.

The royal party then walked through the White Marble Memorial Mausoleum hung from end to end with stars and stripes and over the green lawns to the Canadian Cross where the King laid another wreath.

Dense cheering crowds lined the route back to the White House where there was informal tea attended by various representative citizens some of whom Their Majesties expressed their desire to meet.—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN'S DUAL POLICY

R. T. C. On German Claims?

LONDON, June 9.

Mr. Chamberlain speaking at a reception in his honour at Birmingham referred to the allusion by the chairman about a general election within 18 months and said he had not made up his mind yet when it was going to be.

He added "As Lord Halifax said yesterday in a remarkable speech in the Lords, we are still ready to discuss round a table the claims of Germany or any other country, provided there seems to be a reasonable prospect of real settlement. Only we must have confidence that there is such prospect and such settlement must be obtained by negotiation and not force."

After stating that he was convinced that broadly speaking the whole country approved of the policy he had been trying to follow, Mr. Chamberlain said that in order to ensure the safety of the nation he had been pursuing two different but not inconsistent lines. They were to find out and, if he could, to remove the possible causes of war and to build up this country's strength so that if it ever came to discussing the terms of a settlement, no country would be able to force us out of our weakness to accept terms dishonourable or disastrous to our vital interests.

Regarding the first part of that double policy, Mr. Chamberlain said he must admit that he had many disappointments and setbacks and very little help from countries with which he was hoping to come to an understanding.

On the other hand, the progress in the building up of our national defence had been so extensive and so rapid that he could say now with confidence that no country however strong would lightly undertake a conflict with this country (applause).

"All the world knows that we would never use these mighty forces to begin an unprovoked war upon anybody else, and although from time to time I see allegations to the contrary made for the purpose of propaganda I hope no people would be deceived by such obvious distortion of truth.

There is, however, one thing we must resist, and that is any attempt there can be on the settled peace of Europe. But so long as no such ambitions are entertained nobody has anything to fear from the armed might of Britain and, moreover, we have not abandoned the first part of our policy."

Mr. Chamberlain, concluding, said that he meant to go on devoting himself to the task of establishing settled peace and hoped he might yet live to see success crown his efforts.—Reuter.

JAPANESE WAR RISK RATES REDUCED

TOKIO, June 10.

The Japanese Marine Insurance Under-writers' Association has reduced war risk rates from one to half yen per cent on goods consigned to or shipped via the Mediterranean ports.

The reason according to the Domei News Agency is the "remarkable easing of the European situation".

There are also reductions in rates for shipments to other areas except to Pacific ports of the United States, Hawaii and the Philippines.—Reuter.

HITLER'S SURPRISE MOVE

Unexpected Appearance At Vienna!

VIENNA, June 10.

Herr Hitler has arrived unexpectedly at Vienna from Munich. When he left Berlin on Wednesday, it was stated Herr Hitler was going to Berchtesgaden for a short holiday.—Reuter.

Policeman Killed In Czech-German Clash

PRAGUE, June 10.

A Czech policeman was killed in a fight between Czech and German police at Nachod, Northern Bohemia, a communique states. According to investigation carried out jointly by the German and Czech authorities the incident is due to a series of deplorable incidents.

The German Reich Protector has ordered investigations to be carried out with the utmost severity and speed. All persons involved are under arrest.—Reuter.

MORE BOMB OUTRAGES

Explosives In Mailbags And Letter Bundles: No Clue Found

LONDON, June 10.

Further I. R. A. outrages have occurred in London. As the sorter of a London northern district office picked up a bundle of letters an explosion occurred and a number of letters and packages were destroyed, but the man was not injured.

While the mailbags were being unloaded at Euston a package was found smouldering. The fire, which was quickly extinguished, was caused by a rubber bomb. There was no serious damage.

Another bomb explosion occurred in a west central district office. A special watch is being kept at pillar boxes and Post Offices throughout London and officials are warned to keep watch for cheap envelopes bearing fictitious addresses.

Scotland Yard officers are instructed to use every possible means to trace the Headquarters of the terrorists responsible for the outrages and the person directing their operations. Scores of Metropolitan Officers and detectives have had their week-end leave cancelled.—Reuter.

Statue To General Joffre

PARIS, June 10.

An equestrian statue to General Joffre was unveiled at Champs de Mars by M. Daladier, the French Premier.—Reuter.

Explosions In Post Offices

"I. R. A. Attempt To Paralyse Service"

LONDON, June 9.

At least one London explosion occurred in a Post Office sorting room after the nearby pillarbox had been cleared of letters injuring the sorter.

Officers of special branch of Scotland Yard combed the houses of the districts where known Irish sympathisers lived. Similar explosions occurred in Manchester where another Post Office worker was injured, and also in Birmingham and Lincoln.

Further reports of explosions indicate a widespread attempt by I R. A. terrorists to strike at the Post Office services.

Bombs or incendiary materials sent through post fired a mail-bag in the Birmingham-London Express (the Guard throwing the smouldering bag out of the train) caused explosions in sorting offices in big centres including London, Manchester, Birmingham, Lincoln and Leicester and caused fires in more than 20 pillar-boxes in London, though in most cases the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

In all cases fires or explosions appear to have been caused by acid as in the case of previous I. R. A. outrages.

Several Post Office workers sorting the night mail were injured but none seriously. The injuries consisted mainly of burns to face and hands.

As in the case of previous outrages these I. R. A. activities follow the sentences on Irishmen in connection with explosions At Stirling yesterday four men were sentenced for conspiring to steal explosives from a Falkirk Store.—Reuter.

CZECH TOWN TO PAY HALF MILLION CROWNS

Penalty For Murder Of Police Officer

PRAGUE, June 9.

Herr Von Neurath has ordered that the district of Klavno should pay a fine of half a million Czech crowns for the alleged murder of a police officer. When the ultimatum expired earlier a curfew order between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m was imposed.

A wreath from Herr Hitler was solemnly laid on the spot where the official died.

The authorities were told that the fine should be paid by "Jews and people known to have been supporters of ex-President Benesh." Working classes should meet only a small portion of the fine.

Other reprisals, announced yesterday, to remain in force include the closure of cinemas, theatres, schools and other public places. All doors and windows must be closed and bolted under penalty of having "shots fired through them."—Reuter.

WAR RISK RATES GO DOWN IN AMERICA

NEW YORK, June 9.

Following the London lead leading underwriters have drastically reduced the war risk on marine insurance rates. The new rates are almost at pre-crisis levels with the differentiation between American and foreign flags eliminated.—Reuter.

PATNA, June 10.—Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Prime Minister, passed through Patna to-day 'en route' to Muzaffarpur where he will undertake an extensive tour till June 15, in connection with the Baya Nallah scheme which is engaging the attention of the Ministry.—United Press.

Thundering Denunciation Of Asiatics Bill

ALL OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT TRADE, CLOSED AND NEW RESTRICTIONS PUT ON TRADING ALSO

CAPE TOWN, June 9.

In the course of the Second Reading of the Asiatics Bill, Mr. E. H. Brooks, moved that the Government be requested to withdraw the Bill and attempt to arrive at a settlement of the Indian question by further inquiry and negotiations.

He said the Bill was introduced hastily as an interim legislation and included restrictions, which were not applied before and which were not justified by any state of emergency. There was no evidence of extensive penetration by Indians in European areas.

Mr. Brookes said that Indians traded because all other occupations were closed to them. Now their trading rights were being restricted unfairly for two years and yet the Bill did not even offer unemployment relief to them.

During those two years the Minister should insist on the Feetham recommendations being gone through and the Bill should be withdrawn for it was only making the atmosphere for negotiation more difficult. Legitimate and wise separation of races might be wise, but harsh and rigid segregation might start the country down a slippery path, which would lead Europeans being a heavily armed minority in a hostile camp. There was such a thing as legislation for emotional release. The danger was that the Union was finding that release by legislating against native coloured man or Indian.

Mr. Rheinalt Jones appealed to the Minister to restore a feeling of security among the people by assuring them that at least the recommendations of the Feetham Commission would be put into effect immediately.

Mr. Hartzog disagreed with Mr. Brooks that the Bill introduced fresh restrictions. He said the action contemplated in the Bill was particularly necessary "from the uplift and social viewpoint."

Other speakers also spoke in favour of the Bill.

Replying to the debate Mr. Stuttaford said if Mr. Brookes' amendment was carried it might be possible for the people opposed to the Feetham Commission's recommendations to have the Bill killed in the Assembly. Chaos then would result in Johannesburg to the great detriment of Indians themselves.

The Minister agreed that a great majority of Indians had not penetrated into European areas but it was a minority who did all the damage. Recent disturbances had shown that the problem was urgent.

He agreed that avenues for employment were closed to Indians but these would be opened as the Indian community progressed under a system of "vertical segregation."—Reuter.

Leaders Are Free To Choose Their Course

Gandhiji Denies Stopping C. D. Movement In States

Mahatma Gandhi writes in the current issue of "Harijan":—

A Cutch worker came in and said "Some leaders in Cutch are telling the people there that but for your stopping civil disobedience they would to-day be enjoying responsible government or something near it."

I must deny having stopped civil disobedience in Cutch or for that matter elsewhere. All I gave was my opinion. I had told Shri Mulraj who had come to consult me that the workers should weigh my opinion in the light of their own personal experience of things and adopt it only if it coincided with their own experience. It should be noted that my opinion was not given publicly.

If it was not acceptable to the local leaders, it need never have been published. Even now in Cutch as elsewhere responsible leaders are free to act according to their own judgment.

We should never develop the requisite qualities of leadership, unless leaders shoulder responsibility and even dare to commit mistakes in acting contrary to the advice of persons like me. Here there would be no question of indiscipline, for I am not in active command anywhere. I give advice as an expert when reference is made to me.

Those who seek my advice will wrong themselves and those whom they lead, if they will suppress their own judgment when it seems contrary to mine, especially when mine is not based on direct local knowledge.

"STATUS QUO" FOR BALTIC STATES

Various Formula To Be Submitted To Soviet

PARIS, June 9.

British comments on the latest Soviet Note on the proposed Anglo-Franco-Soviet pact were examined by the officials of the Quai d'Orsay.

It is expected that Britain will be acquainted with the opinions of the French Government tomorrow

It is believed that Mr. William Strang when he arrives in Moscow, will propose a formula providing for several variations with regard to the 'status quo' of the Baltic States concerned.. The Soviet will be left to choose the one most suited to its viewpoint.—Reuter.

ANOTHER BRITISH PROTEST TO JAPAN

SHANGHAI, June 10.

A second British protest to the Japanese with regard to the death of Mr. Tinkler was delivered today.

It emphasised in the oral representations were made by Sir Herbert Phillips, the British Consul, on Thursday.

ITALY WELCOMES HALIFAX'S SPEECH

British Ambassador In Rome Leaving For London

ROME, June 10.

Sir Percy Loraine the recently appointed British Ambassador in Rome is leaving for London to-day on a week's leave. It is stated that there is no political significance in the journey.

Lord Halifax's speech was reported at great length in all newspapers and the reactions indicate that the spirit of peace which animated the speech is reciprocated in all quarters in Italy. It is learned from reliable diplomatic quarters that even before the speech Count Ciano expressed with the greatest confidence the view that Europe could count upon a long period of peace.

The Press welcomes Lord Halifax's speech as a "return to the policy of collaboration, understanding and commonsense".—Reuter.

French Public Surprised By Chamberlain's Speech

PARIS, June 10.

The statements of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax in the Parliament yesterday are read with some surprise. The general opinion seems to be that the statements were nevertheless made for the benefit of that section of public opinion in Germany which told that England intends to make war. This view is expressed by the journal "Des Debats", which at the same time asks whether Herr Hitler and his advisers will regard Lord Halifax's words as a sign of weakening.—Reuter.

NAZI ADMIRAL REVIVES COLONIAL DEMAND

BERLIN, June 10.

Germany's demand for colonies was again raised by Grand Admiral Raeder in a speech at Stuttgart. He said that the colonial demand was made because it was a vital one for Germany's existence and her ever recurring needs.

Referring to the arguments that Germany would use the colonies as war bases Admiral Raeder said that Britain followed this practice and what was right for Britain was obviously right for Germany too. He added "By police measures like those taken in German South-West Africa they cannot prevent the fusion of the German race throughout the world. Its dynamic force is too strong".—Reuter.

Italian Air Force's "Achievement" In Spanish War

ROME, June 10

Records of Italian Air Force's participation in the Spanish war show that 175 airmen were killed and 192 wounded. They carried out 5,318 bombardments, dropped 2,700 tons of bombs, lost 86 machines and claim to have brought down 903, and destroyed 40 on the ground Mention is made of 266 air battles.—Reuter

Lady Anne Hope Much Better

LONDON, June 10

The Lady Anne Hope is stated to be very much better following the operation yesterday.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA, June 10.

Mr. Bardoloi, Premier of Assam and Hon. Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Finance Minister of Assam visited the Commercial Museum.—United Press.

Paramount Power Must Discharge Responsibilities

'Subversive Movements' In States

QUESTION OF INTERNAL REFORMS

Princes Chamber Chancellor Commends Mahatma's Advice

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A joint conference of Indian Princes, representatives of certain Rulers and States Ministers opened at the Taj Mahal Hotel at 11 a. m. to-day. The Jamsaheb of Nawanagar, the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes presided over the Conference. The Conference was attended by over 50 Princes, 50 Representatives of States' Rulers who were unable to be present in person and over a hundred States Ministers.

Chancellor's Speech

The Chancellor opened the Conference with an address in the course of which he stressed the importance of joint action on the part of the princely order at the present juncture both in regard to Federation and constitutional and other reforms in the various States. The decision on Federation will have to be made in the next two or three months.

Test For States

In connection with reforms in States the Jam Saheb said though the question of reforms within individual State rests primarily with the rulers and Governments of the States concerned the rulers in their meeting yesterday have unanimously desired to recommend to the individual States the desirability of testing their administrations where needed

The following are extracts from the Chancellor's speech:—

FINAL PICTURE OF FEDERATION

In the course of his opening address to the Conference of Rulers and representatives of States His Highness the Chancellor stated that "the representative nature of our gathering is a clear proof that we are fully alive to the importance of the issues which await our decision."……We meet at a critical time The main item for our consideration is the revised draft of the Instrument of Accession and connected papers. For years, our representatives have collaborated with the representatives of His Majesty's Government and of British India to evolve a satisfactory scheme for an All India Federation. Throughout those discussions we made it clear that our willingness to consider entering such a scheme would depend on the effective inclusion, in the final picture, of the essential safeguards and con ditions which we have consistently urged.

The final picture of the Federal Scheme under the Government of India Act 1935 is now before us and within the next two months we are called upon to signify our willingness to accede or not to accede to Federation on the basis offered under the revised draft of Instrument of Accession. The importance of our decision in this matter to the States to India and to the Empire cannot be over-emphasised, and, therefore, any decision that we may reach here must be based on the fullest possible appreciation of our grave responsibility in the matter……

HYDARI COMMITTEE'S WORK

The examination of the revised draft of the Instrument of Accession and connected papers was, in the first instance, referred to the Hydari Committee. This Committee included on it some of the most experienced and trusted Ministers of the States, and it had the privilege of having a distinguished Chairman in that veteran statesman, the Rt. Hon Sir Akbar Hydari, whom I am glad to welcome here in our midst. I feel confident that you will all join me in expressing our grateful appreciation of the signal service which this Committee has rendered to the States, to India and to the Empire by its constructive, courageous and farsighted report on this very delicate question……

I am sure I am voicing the unanimous wish of this conference when I convey our warm appreciation to Sir Akbar Hydari and his colleagues of this Committee including its capable Secretary, Nawab Ali Yavar Jung for the signal service they have done in presenting this brief, clear and unanimous report on the vital issues before us at this juncture.

GWALIOR REPORT.

An important Conference of Ministers met recently in Gwalior under the chairmanship of Sirdar C. S. Angre to examine the revised draft Instrument and they forwarded their report to me, as the Chancellor, for circulation to States so that it may be recognised that the Chamber is the tribune of all States, big and small, whatever their regions or views. The Gwalior report has been a helpful contribution, for which our appreciation is due to the Chairman and members of this conference. It is gratifying to note that on the main issues involved, the Hydari Committee and the Gwalior Conference shorn of the padding of confusing and changeable legal opinions, have independently reached almost identical conclusions.

NEED FOR AGREED LINE OF ACTION

Your Highnesses' and Gentlemen, you will be glad to learn that yesterday afternoon the Princes assembled in Bombay, met among themselves and came to the unanimous conclusion that they regard a generally agreed line of action amongst the States essential to the efficacy of any decision which may be reached by this conference.

It should be the endeavour of this conference to bring the States to a common formula with regard to their line of reply, so that the future polity assures the integrity of units, the unity of India and the ordered progress of the country as a self-Governing and autonomous Dominion of the British Common-wealth.

INTERNAL REFORMS IN STATES

Your Highnesses and Gentlemen, I would be failing my duty at this important and representative conference, if I did not refer to certain important questions which are of general interest to the States. The first point to which I wish to refer is the question of internal reforms in the States. As you are aware this matter was considered at our informal meetings in Delhi preceding the last Chamber session, where we made the following references to it in the reply on behalf of the Princes to His Excellency the Viceroy's opening address to the last Chamber session:—

DISCRETION WITH RULERS.

"……We fully endorse the view that improvements in the administrations of States should emanate from the Rulers concerned wherever they may be needed. We recommend this course, not as a matter of political expediency, but as a sacred duty resting on us as Rulers."

"There is clear distinction, whoever, between matters relating to improvement in administration and the question of constitutional reforms in the States. We claim that the decision with regard to the form and extent of constitutional reforms in the States must rest solely with the individual Rulers concerned…"

"The Indian Princes are not averse to progress in their States with due regard to local conditions and resources. We deny, however, the right of any party from outside to dictate to us or to coerce us in the matter of constitutional reforms within our States……"

NO UNIFORM PATTERN.

It is gratifying to note that the Rulers and Governments of various States have already announced constructive administrative reforms and programmes of beneficient activities for their States, while in various other cases, the proposed reforms are actively receiving the consideration of the States authorities, concerned with due regard to local conditions and resources. It is obvious that no genuine well-wisher of the States can reasonably advocate any exact pattern of constitutional or administrative reforms or a uniform pace of progress for one and all the States.

The course of human events cannot very well be shaped to an exact model as the articles manufactured in a factory. I can, however, state with confidence and authority that, god willing, the Indian Rulers will not be found wanting in any reasonable and generous contribution which they may be called upon to make towards the ordered progress of the States, and of their motherland. In this connection, though the question of reforms within individual States rests primarily with the Rulers and Governments of the States concerned, the Rulers in their meeting yesterday have unanimously desired to recommend to the individual States the desirability of testing their administrations, where needed, with the following basic tests:—

BASIC TESTS.

(A) Special efforts should be made to have (I) clear and codified laws ensuring a Reign of Law for the States:

(II) Judiciary properly manned by qualified law graduates or by persons with recognised judicial training and integrity; and (III) efficient and adequate police force supervised by competent officers with effective modern arms and equipment.

(B) That, unless already done, there should be a clear demarcation between the personal expenditure of the Ruler and the State expenditure, and the former should be fixed on a reasonable basis as resolved by the Chamber of Princes.

(C) That five or ten years' programme on a clear cut plan should be prepared for the beneficient activities in the States, such as education, medical relief, agriculture, health, road development etc.

(D) That the States Governments should keep in close touch with the latest ameliorative legislation in British India and the Indian States, which may be suitable to their local conditions, such as indebtedness relief and give it prompt consideration.

(E) That the advisability may be considered of issuing a standing Order within our States to the effect that any "bona fide" complaint supported on personal knowledge by certain prescribed number of disinterested local State subjects of good repute resident in the area concerned alleging corruption or undue harassment against any State official shall be duly enquired into.

THEIR TRADITION.

Let it not be understood, however, that I regard the criticisms generally levelled with regard to the aforesaid points, against the States Administrations often without adequate enquiries, as justified. On the other hand, I emphatically support the remarks of His Excellency the Viceroy in his opening address at the last Chamber session to the effect that it cannot be denied "there have been many cases in which the States have been subjected to attacks which were entirely unfounded". Nevertheless, a Ruler, according to our traditions is great not by what he gets, but by what he gives, with due regard to the genius of his people, and no false notion of prestige need dissuade us from removing the legitimate grievances if any of our people, and from making our fullest possible contribution to maintain the Reign of Law and ordered progress within our States. It must, however, be recognised by all true friends of the States that there is no greater impediment to good Government and Reign of Law in a State than the weakening of its Ruler's authority; and furthermore, that in the sphere of reforms, prudence and farsight often enjoin even on the most enthusiast and liberal administrator the duty of paying due regard to local conditions and resources.

"SUBVERSIVE" MOVEMENTS.

Your Highnesses and gentlemen, the other question which deserves our consideration is that of subversive movements organised by a section of British Indians against certain States. This recent unfortunate and unpatriotic tendency, if allowed to develop, must inevitably result in engendering bitterness and hostility, and prove detrimental to the unity and ordered progress of India. I have no desire to be involved in purely British India questions or controversies, but I feel that Mahatma Gandhi's recent statement recommending

(Continued on Page 36).

BOMBAY'S NEW GRADUATES

Results Of B.A. Degree Examination

77 PER CENT. PASS

THE results of the examination for the Bachelor of Arts degree of the Bombay University, held in April last, were announced on Saturday afternoon.

They are considered most satisfactory, the percentage of passes beino 77.

The students who appeared for the examination from Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Dharwar and Karachi centres numbered 1,879. Those who passed number 1,425. Fifty-three passed in the first class, 304 passed in the second class, and 1,068 passed.

The corridors of the south wing of the University Building was packed with students eagerly awaiting the declaration of the results.

The following are the results:—

FIRST CLASS HONOURS

14 Nallaseth, Miss H H; 19 Ribeiro, Miss L; 50 Fernandes, F P; 121 Bondale, D K; 148 Yennemadi, Miss I V, 175 Gokhale, B G; 184 Moulvi, S R; 195 Unio, S E; 197 Makhdoom, A M J; 200 Pakher, H M M; 203 Hama Faqih, K E K A: 204 Memon, M H H E; 205 Siddiki, M I; 211 Ghadiali, Miss B A; 213 Manerikar, V J; 215 Mehta, N C; 227 Vachha, Miss B J. 228 Valladares, Miss O M; 229 Vas, Miss J J; 233 Coelho, G V; 237 Miranda, V R; 238 Monteiro, F A D R G; 307 Lalvani, G H; 563 Mehta. Miss U H; 572 Sathaye. S G; 573 Thakkar, H R; 587 D'Souza, J B; 590 Joshi, R J; 697 Sant, D K; 756 Burte. S B; 757 Wharurkar, S L; 758 Dike, G N; 763 Joglekar, A S; 770 Ranade, H L; 772 Ratnaparkhi, B R; 773 Sakurikar, D T; 781 Wani, B M; 813 Gundecha, M R; 815 Shelke, L D; 841 Kelkar, M R; 844 Godbole, P Y; 1170 Savalkhedkar, P B; 1184 Apte, A S; 1188 Dikhale, D M; 1189 Gharse, W S; 1283 Bhayani, H C; 1284 Buch, M T; 1289 Joshi, G Y; 1295 Pandya, P C 1302 Shah, P C; 1304 Shah, D D: 1311 Trivedi, M. B.; 1322 Bhalani, L B.

SECOD CLASS HONOURS

5 Dixi, S V; 7 Fonseca, Miss J S; 8 Gokhale, Miss S S; 9 Hemmady, Miss R S; 11 Jevoor, S V; 13 Mazumdar, M G; 15 Nerurkar, M V; 16 Pandia, M N; 20 Sabnis, Miss S R; 21 Sanghvi, Miss U S; 22 Shinghal, V; L; 23 Trivedi, V J; 30 Surve, P G; 32 Modi, S P: 43 Fernandes, Miss G; 44 Forest, Miss M B; 45 Gaekwad, B B; 46 Irani, D A: 47 Karanjia, B K; 49 Cama, Miss P F; 53 Mistry, Miss K N; 54 Rebello, Miss R; 78 Sanjana, Z B; 85 Nerurkar, S V; 89 Sahasrabudhe, B D; 90 Surve, K R; 100 Adeshra, L M; 105 Sanghvi, K B; 120 Bhojak, R J; 123 Dixit, H S; 124 Gupte, V D; 125 Jalisatgi, L B; 126 Kaikini, Miss P V; 128 Kasbekar, M M; 129 Kulkarni, H G; 133 Nadkarni, A S; 134 Naidu, Miss E L; 137 Pandit, U S; 138 Pandit, Miss V A; 139 Pradhan, N R; 140 Rane, S A; 143 Setalwad, Miss H N; 144 Shimpi, H R; 146 Upadhyaya, K B; 147 Vijaykar, Miss K N; 150 Watve, A V; 154 Tipnis, Miss T R; 166 Merchant, N B; 167 Randeria, M R; 168 Thaker, D P; 174 Dongre, Miss S S; 179 Bora, J I; 181 Gandhi, C N; 182 Metha, S G; 183 Memon, I U; 187 Ansari, M H M A; 188 Kazi, H F; 189 Kazi, Miss J K; 191 Syed, N M; 192 Hemsiva, M; 194 Shaikh, R Q 198 Dawachh. Moho, M L; 199 Diwan, Y S A; 201 Safri, R A; 202 Zaki, A A; 206 Banker, N S; 207 Billimoria, R N; 208 Damany, K M; 209 Dandekar, M M; 210 De Souza Miss J E; 214 Master, Miss P R; 219 Phadnis, G V; 220 Pinto, Miss W O; 221 Rao, M V; 222 Rodrigues, Miss O H; 225 Sakhalkar, V G; 226 Sanghavi, K G; 230 Vinekar, Miss S; 235 Mathias, R; 236 Mehta, K B; 241 Katrak, D M; 242 Lovji, Miss N C; 243 Nunes, M; 244 Chandavarkar, D B; 250 Doyle, G; 253 Fylinto, Miss P; 254 Gordon, C; 256 Kamat, Miss K D; 259 Taraporewala, J I; 261 Aibara, R B: 264 Apte, S H; 275 Chitale, V B; 276 Chohan, J D; 284 Divan, B J; 291 Ismail, J I; 299 Kavadia, P M; 300 Kazi, A A B; 305 Kulkarni, S N; 308 Laud, B V; 316 Mehta, T U; 317 Merchant, M M; 318 Modi, G D; 321 Mugve, G D; 324 Mugve, D G; 323 Nadkarni, B S; 325 Pandit, Miss S P; 328 Panjabi, K L; 329 Parekh, Miss K D; 338 Shah, A B; 340 Sidhwa, M B; 343 Talsania, H J; 346 Thakur, M K; 350 Valkharia, J H; 464 Lalvani, B H; 563 Bhagwat, J V; 565 Godiwala, Miss T J; 566 Kale, Miss S N; 569 Mutalik, D G; 570 Prabhu, V B; 571 Sabir, S E; 586 Dewoolkar, D; 592 Maniar, R T; 594 Mitra, R K; 598 Shah, Miss P S; 599 Shah, R M; 601 Tannan, O P; 613 Goncalves, R A-d-P. 617 Correa, J P; 618 Ferreira, O J; 630 Deshpande, M G; 635 Joglekar, S V; 636 Joshi, P N; 639 Karandikar, G V; 640 Khot, S L; 641 Kurane, R K; 657 Kosti, R A; 663 Datamajage, Miss S B; 664 Lad, J D; 669 Tungare, V G; 672; Joshi, V V; 675 Aphale, R R; 690 Vaidya, V V; 691 Deshpande, Miss K K; 692 Gadgil, S R; 693 Kulkarni, P G; 694 Paldhe, D B; 698 Seolekar, U R; 699 Tambankar, M K; 700 Tarte, N S; 701 Telvare, N D; 702 Tembhurnikar, M K; 703 Zoal, R N; 747 Gadre, G K; 751 Agashe, S V; 752 Ayachit, V R; 754 Bhalvankar, G D; 755 Bhat, S S; 759 Dixit, K G; 760 Gai, G S; 762 Gujar, H T; 766 Mirajkar, K V; 767 Kulkarni, R A; 768 Nevagi, K V; 769 Paranjpe, Miss S G; 774 Sangle, L T; 775 Sathe, N G; 776 Shastri, S S; 777 Tarlekar, G H; 778 Thoke, B M. 779 Vaidya, R. P; 780 Vani, R V; 782 Gogte, G T; 784 Kulkarni, S N; 787 Dabhade, B M; 788 Gupta, S B; 790 Kelkar, A B; 791 Lele, T V. 814 Narkar, B R; 816 Chavan, P V; 817 Chipre, B G; 818 Deshmukh, S M; 819 Kandare, A B; 821 Pharate, S S; 822 Gogte, B R; 823 Gokhale, H V; 836 Kazi, S-G S; 838 Antia. Miss M A; 839 Khanum, Miss A; 840 Bhapat, B V; 843 Budi, R S; 848 Patwardhan, K R; 852 Aphale, N S; 858 Bhavsar, K S; 862 Dani, R S; 865 Desai, G R; 866 Desai, Miss N D; 867 Deshpande, A S; 870 Dongare, G H; 875 Garde, P K; 877 Gokhale, R M; 884 Joshi, B G; 890 Kulkarni, G A, 894 Kulkarni, V R; 895 Mahabal, S B; 901 Naik, J N; 924 Vartak, M S; 1161 Ajotikar, K K; 1162 Atre, P G; 1163 Joag, S V; 1164 Joglekar, B V; 1165 Joshi, G T; 1169 Pendse, Miss K S; 1171 Vidwans, S R; 1185 Bapat, G D; 1187 Deshpande, M K; 1190 Joshi, V P; 1191 Karajagi, G B; 1194 Lulla, L S; 1195 Ostwal, M K; 1196 Shurpali, K A; 1209 Bedekar, V D; 1210 Pant, P M; 1212 Aundhakar, M D; 1217 Magdum, P B; 1222 Bhatt, N K; 1233 Peerzada, S G M; 1238 Mohile, Miss S G; 1249 Bhatt, L A; 1251 Desai, K G; 1253 Mehd, Miss S P 1259 Rindani, J K; 1260 Trivedi, V H; 1261 Trivedi, Miss V M; 1286 Dave, N C; 1287 Delhiwala, Miss C R; 1288 Joshi, S J; 1291 Joshi, N S; 1293 Mahida, B K; 1297 Patel, C D; 1293 Patel, C T; 1309 Patel, M K; 1301 Rawal, A V; 1303 Sarma, G R; 1305 Shah, K M; 1308 Sutaria, K G; 1314 Acharya, B N; 1315 Akruwala C K 1316 Patel, P A; 1317 Naik, K K; 1318 Purohit, R B; 1320 Acharya, R G; 1325 Machhar, K K; 1326 Pandya, H G; 1327 Patel, A D; 1348 Jetalpuria, A A; 1349 Shah, C S; 1350 Turakhia, T S; 1351 Bhatt, R G; 1352 Shah, D C; 1353 Bukhari, O S; 1354 Momin, N A; 1355 Maulavi, A F; 1357 Vyas, K S; 1368 Patel, D N; 1374 Shah, P S. 1375 Shah, P G; 1377 Shah, S P; 1380 Thakore, V C; 1382 Trivedi, B C; 1384 Vyas, L M; 1569 Bhatt, V K; 1570 Dave, M G; 1572 Nandola, M H; 1573 Oza, M P; 1578 Shukla, S P; 1579 Swami, H B; 1590 Amin, M J; 1614 Kulkarni, G G; 1615 Patil, G L; 1523 Badgandi, Y R; 1624 Chittal, D V; 1640 Kamat, R G; 1696 Joshi, N S; 1697 Manere, D A; 1698 Nabar, M R; 1706 Ganjigatti, B M; 1783 Baloach, G S A J; 1784 Baloach, H H N M H; 1785 Razwi, I H S H; 1787 Channa, K A A; 1789 Chana, Z; 1794 Vaswani, J N; 1796 Athaide, A; 1799 Chhatpar, L N; 1800 Cordeiro J; 1803 Golwalla, J F; 1804 Gulrajani, V V; 1805 Gupta, H B; 1809 Majaina, S N; 1810 Mirza, J S; 1816 Ratwani, A U; 1817 Shivdasani, A K; 1820 Totlani, B G; 1866 Dudani. A G: 1867 Pathan, M N M H.

PASS

2 Bhansali, C D; 4 Divanjee, H; 6 Doshi, N H; 10 Israel, J H; 12 Machchhar, D P; 17 Philipose, Miss S; 18 Rahator. R S; 24 Dabholkar, G D; 25 Karandikar; 27 Modak, Miss L; 34 Cooper, Miss M D; 35 Khan, R L; 36 Chagla, Miss K C; 37 Desai, P N; 38 Dhanbhoora, P J; 39 Pavri, E D; 40 Abraham, Miss R; 42 Dyer, Miss F; 48 Rupani, M J; 51 Forbes, F F; 52 Marolia, Miss H H; 55 Allana, S F; 56 Bharucha, Miss F H; 58 Billimoria, Miss D D; 59 Chiplonkar, M C; 60 Dewanji, V R; 67 Divan, S P; 62 Dordi, Miss S P; 63 Gamadia, N J; 64 Katrak, Miss R B; 65 Madon, J J; 66 Major, Miss H N; 67 Master, S P; 68 Mehta, Miss L M; 69 Mistry, Miss S P; 71 Oomrigar, Miss F C; 73 Patel, Miss K D; 74 Patel, P R; 75 Ribeiro, Miss C; 76 Thakaria, N G; 77 Vakil, J H A; 80 Mattos, A A; 82 Mascarenhas, L; 83 Jagade, C G; 84 Kirtane, A R; 87 Prabhu, V M; 91 Harmalkar, Miss S R; 92 Korde, S V; 93 Lad, V G; 94 Nachane, B A; 97 Samant, D V; 98 Thorat, Miss V S; 99 Walinjkar, D J; 101 Dasondi, R D; 102 Desai, J H; 103 Mehta, S S; 104 Naik, M K; 106 Desai, B N; 107 Desai, D R; 109 Desai R K; 110 Mehta, Miss K C; 111 Mehta, Miss S A; 112 Naik, D B; 113 Naik, G M; 115 Naik, R R; 117 Shah, R C; 119 Shukla, D V; 122 Dange, B G; 127 Karnik, P M; 130 Kulkarni, Y S; 132 Mitra, Miss S K; 156 Kathavate, Miss K V; 158 Patil, T K; 160 Kadiwala, I V; 161 Parikh, K H; 164 Chandarana, R M; 165 Khansaheb, Miss V M; 169 Mehta, Miss J D; 170 Munim, Miss D T; 176 Raje, S R; 177 Ranadive, Y L; 178 Rane, S K; 185 Sardar, B M; 186 Shaikh, T M; 196 Dagia, M I; 212 Judah, Miss F J; 216 Mistry, D J; 217 Mistry, Miss J C; 218 Paralkeur, N K; 223 Rodrigues, Miss R C; 224 Saher, Miss F H; 231 Wagle, D S; 232 Vaidya, K P; 234 Fernandez, I; 239 Pereira, W J; 240 Jacob, B I: 246 Christy, Y L; 247 Coutinho, J; 248 D'Cruz, Miss M A; 249 D'Mello R J T; 251 D'Silva, Miss C; 252 D'Souza, Miss M; 255 Joshi, M G; 257 Merchant, K M; 258 Pathare, K R; 260 Thakur, K G; 262 Almeida, M J; 263 Antia, P M; 265 Aras, D B; 266 Asher, M H; 267 Bamji, J D; 268 Baldota, A H; 269 Bhagwat, R M; 270 Bhatt, B J; 271 Bhatt, M C; 272 Bhende, N S; 273 Biswas, M B; 277 Dagli, R H; 278 Daru, S K; 279 Dastoor, Miss J R; 280 Dave, R G; 281 Desai, D B; 282 Desai, M D; 283 Dighe, D S; 285 D'Silva, Miss D D; 286 Dubash, J B; 287 Ferreira, S E; 288 Gadgil, V S; 289 Gajendragadkar, A A; 292 Joglekar, V V; 293 Joshi, H M; 294 Joshi, K P; 295 Kagal, A N; 296 Kanga, I M; 297 Karaka, S F; 298 Karnik, M G; 302 Khan, G H; 303 Kothare, V S; 304 Kulkarni, Miss L J; 306 Lakhani, S M; 309 Lobo, E A; 310 Lohana, Miss S G; 311 Madgavkar, D J; 313 Mandrekar, M R; 314 Mathai, S; 315 Mehta, C C; 320 Mody, Miss H M; 326 Pandya, J A; 330 Patel, N K; 331 Pathare, Miss P M; 334 Raval, I Z; 336 Sahukar, A K; 339 Shroff, B F; 341 Subhedar, V M; 342 Taleyarkhan, S P S; 344 Thackar, T V; 345 Thaker, R M; 351 Vyas, O M; 352 Aptekar, I J; 353 Azad, I; 355 Balsara, B S; 356 Bamnolker E D; 357 Bastodker, J A; 358 Bhagalia, S D; 362 Boricha, P H; 363 Buch, H D; 365 Chaubal, P Y; 366 Chaubal, S D; 367 Chinai, E N; 368 Chohan, M M; 370 Cooper, J E; 372 Dabholkar, Miss S V; 374 D'Aguiar, J M; 375 Dalal, B J; 376 Damania, Miss S I; 377 Daru, Miss D N; 378 D'Cunha, M N; 379 De Mello, M A; 380 Desai, A R; 382 Desai, Miss A D; 385 Desai, B P; 386 Desai, C L; 387 Desai, D H; 390 Desai, H P; 392 Desai, J I; 393 Desai, Miss K B; 394 Desai, M B; 395 Desai, N G; 397 Desai, P R; 399 Desai, S M; 401 Desai, S. R; 402 Desai, S D; 403 Deshpande, M V; 404 Dhairyawan, Miss S K; 406 Dhuru, S V; 407 Dhutia, D T; 408 Divadkar, P; 410 D'Silva, B P; 411 D'Souza, O L S; 412 Esmail, G E; 413 Fadra, S R; 414 Faizullabhoy, A E; 417 Fernandes, E G; 418 Fonseca, O J; 419 Fonseca, X C; 422 Gamadia, N K; 425 Gheewala, R G; 426 Gokuldas, R M; 427 Golatkar, M S; 428 Golwadkar, R V; 429 Goradia, N H; 430 Goraksha, J C; 431 Gujarathi, H M; 433 Gupte, M K; 434 Gupte, M R; 436 Hemani, B G; 437 Hindia, K C; 440 Joshi, G N; 445 Kagalwala, D R; 448 Kapadia, B H; 450 Karmarkar, E K; 451 Karnataki, D G; 452 Karnik, P G; 453 Kazi, S K; 454 Khatu. G N; 455 Khichadia, K C; 459 Koli, N D; 462 Kulkarni, R D; 463 Lakhani, M K I; 465 Lele, A P; 467 Mandvikar, D C; 468 Marshall, D D; 469 Mashruwala, K N; 470 Master, G R M; 471 Master, Miss V N; 472 Mehta, A H; 473 Mehta, C N; 475 Mehta, Miss I H; 476 Mehta, Miss M M; 477 Mehta, P K; 478 Mehta, R G; 481 Mehta, R M; 483 Merchant, I L; 484 Merchant, N M; 485 Mhatre, S G; 486 Millard, T J; 487 Mistry, B K; 488 Modi, T C; 489 Mohite, Y J; 491 Mukadum, M B; 492 Nanavati, C N; 493 Nanavati, H J;494 Nanavati, S P; 500 Paralkar, Miss K B; 501 Pardiwala, J K; 502 Parikh, A D; 503 Parikh, I S 505 Patel, B M; 508 Patel, E D; 510 Patel, S K; 511 Patell, R N; 512 Pathare, P G; 513 Pradhan, M Y; 514 Prasad, K R; 515 Rananavare, V G; 517 Sange, A E; 518 Sanghvi, S K; 519 Sanzgiri, S K; 520 Savant, D P; 522 Shah, Miss C A; 523 Shah, C M; 524 Shah, G L; 525 Shah, I C; 526 Shah, P A; 529 Shete, H D; 533 Sogaokar, Miss M M; 534 Solanki, H K; 535 Sunkersett, B R; 536 Tambwekar, V K; 537 Tamhane, Miss N; 540 Thakur, A G; 541 Thakur, V K P; 543 Trivedi, R M; 544 Turkhud, Miss V G; 545 Uplap, S K; 546 Vacha, N H; 547 Vaidya, H L; 548 Vaidya, V D; 550 Vakil, J H; 551 Vakil, R N; 553 Vaz, J A; 554 Veval, H J; 555 Vora, J [illegible]; 556 Vora, S U; 557 Vyas, C L; 558 Vyas, S V; 559 Wacha, K M; 560 Weling, M G; 562 Zaveri, J J; 564 Bhatt, D M; 567 Mehta, Miss T S; 574 Bapat, S L; 575 Bhagatkumar, B B; 576 Desai, Miss C M; 579 Jhaveri, B J; 580 Kapadva, Miss K B;

(Continued on Page 35).

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 9, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 22, 1358
Parsi: Deh 9, 1308
Hightide: 6-14; 18-03
Lowtide: 0-22; 11-57
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 16m.

Tuesday, June 13.

Zarthost-no-Diso: Public holiday.

OPENING CEREMONY OF CHILDREN'S ACADEMY NEW BUILDING

The opening ceremony of the new building of the Children's Academy will be performed by Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at 15 Mathey Road.

FAREWELL PARTY.

The Members of the Chiplun Bar gave a farewell party to Mr. Merchant, the sub-judge who is transferred to Andheri. Mr. Merchant has handed over charge.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The election to the Managing Council of the Byculla District Congress Committee will not be held, owing to the mutual compromise arrived at between the candidates to the said election. The names of the elected members will be published soon.

"F" WARD CONGRESS

An urgent meeting of the Council of Management of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's office, Parel, Poibavdi.

SPIRITUAL ASSEMBLY OF THE BAHA'IS OF BOMBAY

A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder Bombay, to-day (Sunday), at 7 p.m. when Dr. K. M. Irani will preside and speeches will be delivered by eminent speakers.

B. P. T. EMPLOYEES' UNION

The seventeenth annual general meeting of the members of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Port Trust Kamgar-Sadan, Nawab Tank Road, Mazgaon.

DISCOURSE ON COSMOGENESIS"

At the Hall on the third floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel St., to-morrow (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivalla, Advocate, will give his first discourse on Cosmogenesis "Work of Ardibehsht Amshashpand in the Universe". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

GEETA CLASS.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly public class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Mission Library Hall, Khar, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

"Life after Death" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15. The Lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE.

There will be a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. sharp on "Communism is preferable to Gandhism." Dr. Clifford Manshardt will preside.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. B. B. Keskar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

SERMON ON JNANESHWARI.

Swami Gunateetananda of Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly public discourse on Jnaneshwari, at the Mission Library Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

A special lecture will be held in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Capt. P. M. Petigara, will speak on "Aerial Dangers in War and what they are." Dr. Ganpat Shivji Vazkar will preside.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EROS—"3 Smart Girls Grow Up" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Dark Victory" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"The Three Musketeers" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Bari-Didi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-morrow at 1-45 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Mother India" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-morrow at 2 p.m.

NEW EMPIRE—"Dodge City" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-morrow at 1-45 p.m.

METRO—"The Ice Follies of 1939" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"The Kick" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.

SUPER—"Leather Face" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-morrow at 2-15 p.m.

MINERVA—"Premsagar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-morrow at 1-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"The Mill" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-morrow at 1-45 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Maya Bazar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-morrow at 2 p.m.

PLAZA—"Ladies Only" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-morrow at 1-45 p.m.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION.

There will be a public debate at the King George English High School, Hindu Colony, Dadar to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. when Mr. C. N. Rao will move that "The Indian States should be abolished" and Mr. G. R. Seshan will oppose. Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar will act as Observer.

HINDI LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth, Rastra-Bhasha Pracharak Mandal, Sharda Sadan Free Hindi Classes and Chikitsak Samooha Past Students Association, Pandit Hemchand Modi will deliver a public lecture in Hindi on Hindi language, literature and grammar to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. in the premises of the Chikitsak Samooha, School, Kandewadi.

Free Hindi Classes are being regularly held on Sunday morning between 8 and 10 a.m. in the Sharda Sadan School, opposite Ambedadi Post Office, Girgaon.

THE SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

The opening ceremony of the "Charka Class" organised by the South Indian Association will be performed at the Nappoo Hall, Matunga at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday) by Mrs. Perinben Captain. Sri Purushottam Kanji will also address the gathering.

KUDALDESHASTHA GAUD-BRAHMIN VIDYAVRIDDHI SAMAJ

The annual general meeting of the above Institution will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. in the Library Hall of the Kudaldeshkar Brahmin Nivas, Girgaon, Bombay to adopt the annual report and statement of accounts for the year 1938-39, to sanction the budget for 1939-40 and to consider several other items on the agenda.

PROHIBITION MEETING AT POPATWADI.

A public meeting will be held at Popatwadi, off Kalbadevi Road, to-day (Sunday) at 9-15 p.m., when the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, will address on "Prohbition". Arrangement for loud speakers will be made.

BOMBAY SEVA DAL

The G.O.C. of the Bombay Seva Dal writes:

Everybody in the City is by now aware of the A.I.C.C. Session to be held in Bombay in the third week of this month. A number of volunteers to make arrangements and to keep order and discipline at the meetings will be required by the B.P.C.C. Those who are prepared to work as volunteers during those three days i.e. 24th, 25th and 26th June, are hereby informed to see the G.O.C. of the Bombay Seva Dal to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

WEEK-END CRICKET

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

HINDU GYMKHANA "A" V. ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE S. C.
(PLAYED ON THE HINDU GYMKHANA GROUND)

RESULT: Hindu Gymkhana won by 116 runs.

HINDU GYMKHANA

Jobanputra l.b.w Gharat ..	21
Dr. Gurtu c. Dighe b Gharat	27
M. Naik c Pochkhanawala b Patil	14
V. Merchant b Nariman ..	93
S. Gandhi c and b Nariman	34
L. Kenny not out	13
C. Chandarana, P. Dalvi, P. Dholakia, S. Patil, A. Gokhale—did not bat.	
Extras	9
Total (for 5 wkts. decl.)	211

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE S.C.

P. Bhiwandiwala c. Dalvi b Jobanputra	0
D. Gharat c Jobanputra b Gurtu	10
F. Nariman l.b.w. Chandarana	11
R. Gharat run out	25
N. Pochkhanawala b Patil ..	1
B. Dighe l.b.w. Gokhale ..	15
K. Sheti c and b Gokhale ..	20
S. Pandit not out	3
D. Patil c Dalvi b Gokhale	1
P. Rao l.b.w. Kenny	0
S. Virker st. Dholakia b Gokhale	5
Extras	4
Total	95

CANTEENWALLA'S FINE KNOCK

Parsis Draw With Tata Sports

PARSEE GYMKHANA V. TATA SPORTS CLUB
(PLAYED ON THE PARSEE GYMKHANA GROUND)

RESULT: Drawn

SCORE

Tata Sports

H. Desai st. Bomboat b Jamshedjee	2
P. Madon b Jamshedjee ..	25
J. Dadysheth c Vakil b Mistry	21
Aroskar b Nariman	0
S. Godambe st. Bamboat b Jamshedjee	10
N. Temple c Lawyer b Jamshedjee	25
N. Davar run out	17
A. Patel b Mistry	0
M. Maneckshaw c Canteenwalla b Nariman	6
Ashar not out	24
Jalnawalla c Khan b Nariman	12
Extras	2
Total	144

Parsee Gymkhana

M. Vakil c Dadysheth b Davar	0
M. Khan b Godambe	30
N. Canteenwalla not out ..	53
J. Lawyer c Aroskar b Patel	9
P. Kateli not out	12
H. Contractor, M. Bomboat J. Kumana, H. Nariman, M. E. Mistry, R. Jamshedjee—did not bat.	
Extras	5
Total (for 3 wkts.) ..	109

PARSI GENUINE FASLI YEAR INSTITUTION.

Under the auspices of the above association Khordad Jashan Ceremony will be performed at 6 p.m. on Saturday 17th Wachha Agiari, opposite Petit Library, Hornby Road, and at 7 p.m. Mr. Padam S. M. Godrez will demonstrate, with projector and Film-slides, that 13th April falls on the Zoroastrian True Religious New Year's Day, which is connected with the Sun's entry in the real Constellation of Aries.

DADAR D. C. C.

The first meeting of the newly elected members of the Council of Management of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee was held in the Committee's Office at 8 p.m. on the 9th June when following Office-bearers were elected:—

President:—Mr. J. R. Shastri; Vice-President:—(1) Mr. P. B. Rangnekar and (2) Mr. Ramlalsingh, Treasurer:—Mr. Tajuddin F. Ajmeri; Jt. Secretaries:—(1) Mr. B. N. Ambardekar and (2) Mr. P. K. Kurne.

GUJERATI DRAMAS AND PARSI ACTORS

Will They Retrieve Their Pristine Glory

(BY A THEATRE FAN)

Dramas written in Gujerati and staged by Parsi professionals which were all the rage four decades ago and even earlier are now mostly forgotten. The advent of cinema has practically pushed them in the background. Still when the plays of the good old type that not only proved entertaining and amusing but instructive are occasionally staged they draw good houses, proving that in spite of the lure of the silver screen the Gujerati stage would still hold its own, provided healthy fare was provided. This was proved once again on Thursday last when the 'old favourite' play "Bapna Shrap" written by the great Parsi dramatist, the late Mr. B. N. Kabraji, was staged—97th time in its career—at the Balliwala Theatre, Tardeo under the management of Mr. Bapoolal's Bombay Gujerati Natak Mandali, by the actors of the Empress Dramatic before a bumper house. Its success that evening was mainly due to the superb acting and singing of Moonibai who justified her title of the "Queen of Music". Most of the other actors acquitted themselves creditably, proving that Parsi actors, whether professional or amateur can still capture cosmopolitan audiences were proper encouragement given them. And it is a welcome news that at the very theatre more dramas will be staged in the near future and also during the ensuing Parsi New Year season.

To make the stage retrieve its pristine glory, a hint may well be dropped to all Gujerati dramatic companies not to prolong their shows for over five hours—in view of the fact that most of the cinema shows are over in less than three hours.

IN SUPPORT OF DIGBOI STRIKERS.

Under the joint auspices of The Bombay Dock Workers Union and the Bombay League of Radical Congressmen, a public meeting will be held at Chaupati to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. to support the strike of the Assam Oil Company workers at Digboi and Tinsukhia. Messrs. Karnik, Rajaram Panday, Madan Shetty, Tajuddin, J. R. Shastry, Bukhari and Maniben Mulji will address the meeting.

PROHIBITION GUARDS RALLY

There will be a rally of all the Prohibition Guards at the Council Hall to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m., when all the Guards are expected to be present. Those who have uniforms will kindly put them on. The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, will be present on the occasion and address the Guards. The programme is as under:—Meeting of Divisinal Officers at 5 p.m. Divisional Officers with their Sub-Divisional Officers and Guards to form themselves into groups at 5-15 p.m.; Drill to start at 5-30 p.m. and Address by the Hon. Minister at 6 p.m.

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SWORDPLAY! HORSEPLAY! SONGS!
DON AMECHE and THE RITZ BROTHERS
in
A Musical Comedy Version of ALEXANDRE DUMAS'
THE THREE MUSKETEERS
BRAND NEW FILM never SHOWN BEFORE!

MISSING

HUKUM-KA-EKKA

Director SHANTI DAVE had seen him absconding in Virar Local from Andheri Station.

The person who will bring him with the book will be awarded a prize by Prakash Pictures, Kurla Road, Andheri.

(Adv.)

6 SIXTH SCINTILATING WEEK

Shree RANJIT'S SOCIAL PHOTOPLAY....

THE

Kick

Starring:

MADHURI, KUMAR & CHARLIE.

Direction: A. R. KARDAR

Daily: 4-15, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

Sat., Sun. & Tuesday being Bank Holiday Matinee at 1-30 p.m.

WEST END

Funnyman MALVANKAR SCORES HEAVILY!

in HUNS PICTURES' Comedy

"A BOTTLE OF BRANDY"

IN FIFTH WEEK AT

MAJESTIC

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
SAT., SUN. & TUESDAY: MATINEES AT 1-45 P.M.

Matinee on Tuesday 1-45

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
SAT., SUN. & HOLIDAYS
MATINEES: 1-45 P.M.

SECOND WEEK at

MINERVA

PREMSAGAR

POWER POLITICS in ANCIENT LANKA!

SUGAR PRICES TO GO DOWN

Indian Sugar Syndicate's Forecast

CALCUTTA, June 8.

That the prices of Sugar would go down to the prices that prevailed in August last year during the months of November-December this year is forecasted by the Indian Sugar Syndicate in the course of a press communique.

They state that the total production of Sugar by cane crushing factories and gur refineries in India (including States) during the season 1938-39 come to 6,44,000 tons as against 9,,47,000 tons during the season 1937-38. There has thus been a decrease in the total output of sugar during the current season of 3,03,000 tons approximately. This large shortage in the production of sugar is due to the short supply of cane on account of floods, attack of pests and insects in U. P. and Bihar which together account for about 85 per cent of the total sugar production in India.

IMPORTS OF SUGAR.

The nett imports of foreign sugar during the season 1937-38 were about 13,000 tons. The total sugar consumed during the season 1937-38 was estimated at 10,45,000 tons. As against this, the Indian sugar available for consumption this year inclusive of last year's carry over comes to 7,20,000 tons, which means that there is a shortage of about 3,15,000 tons of sugar to be made good by imports from foreign countries. From December 1, 1938 to May 31, 1939 about one lakh tons of sugar have already arrived in different ports of India from Java and other countries, leaving the quantity of 2,25,000 tons to be further imported to meet the consumption. According to Java reports of freight booking, more than 3,25,000 tons is reported to have already been contracted for by purchasers at Indian Ports alone up to end of October, 1939.

The report states that this amount of the imports of foreign sugar will exceed the requirements for consumption by over a lakh of tons and if allowance is made for the lower consumption on account of rise in prices, the carry over to the next season should be about two lakh tons.

In support of their forecast that the prices of sugar would come down in November they state that the international position and the sugarcane crop forecast were responsible for the recent big spurt in sugar prices. But with the war clouds lifting various countries who had accumulated stocks in expectation of it would in due course be induced to unload them back into the market. Again the International Sugar Council have also decided upon a release of 10 per cent quota after taking into consideration the international situation and the export quota for the third year is also likely to be increased for a similar reason. In conclusion they urge that the sugarcane crop in India also is likely to be abundant in the next season while the Board of the Sugar Syndicate are also seriously considering the question of bringing down the prices of sugar.—United Press.

SEASON'S FIRST CABINET MEETING

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, June 9.

The first Cabinet meeting of the Bombay Government this season was held this noon in the Council Hall H. E. the Governor presiding.

All seven Ministers attended.

Mr. Munshi, Home Minister, left for Bombay after the meeting was over.

A "YOGIC" FEAT!

(From A Correspondent.)

A person called Yogiraj Shree Bhagwan Swami Maharaj of Mathura, performed a so-called-wonderful show before a good audience on Friday, at Dadar, in the compound of the Brahmin Sahayak Sangh, V. L. Vaidya Road, under the presidentship of Dr. R. R. Thakar, Indian Homeopath. This show was performed in aid of an ashram for educated unemployed men.

At 9-30 a. m. the yogi went down in a pit 5'x4'x5', spread a carpet and a deer skin and sat on it. Then the organisers put all around him only one foot of earth, then covered the pit with a big wooden plank, again covered it with only one foot of earth and cemented it.

Thus in a pit of this kind there was 80 cubic feet of fresh air, enough for any yogi who can retain his breath for three hours to live for many more hours than the time taken by this yogi.

When Dr. R. R. Thakar was asked why the pit was not fully covered with earth, he stated in reply. "I have very great pity and mercy for this man and so I do not wish to see him die there in this pit, and so it is kept in this condition".

A strange way of performing such great scientific feat of yoga! This puts to shame the great yoga shastra of the Hindus by performing such childish tricks which are very easily performed by young yogies in many of the ashrams in India. Shree Bhagwan came out of the pit at 7 p. m. recovering fully in about a couple of minutes to his normal self in every way.

Being examined by the well-known Parsi doctor Dara Rustomji Hakim, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., F.R.M.S. (London), etc, he was found to be quite normal in every way, pulse, heart beats, respirations, and blood pressure.

Instances are recorded of thousand times superior types of complete burial in a coffin from which all air is pumped out, and then sealed hermetically, and then buried in the ground 10 to 15 feet and fully covered with earth and taken out of such condition not after a few hours as in this case but after many days.

The feat performed by this man is thus of no consequence, and significance at all in comparison with such great feats of yoga.

MECHANICAL CIGARETTE LIGHTERS

Unlicensed Factory Seized By Excise Dept.

AGRA, (By Mail.)

About 200 Mechanical Cigarette Lighters have been seized under the Mechanical Lighters Excise Duty Act XXIII of 1934, from Agra, Muttra, and Etawah Districts by Khawaja Abdul Hameed Khan, Inspector of Central Excise and Salt.

The Shop-keepers of Agra who were found in possession of the lighters have been prosecuted by the District Magistrate and fined Rs. 1/8/- per lighter with the option of redeeming them by paying another Rs. 1/8/- on each lighter as excise duty failing which the lighters will be confiscated under section 8 of the Sea Custom Act.

In Muttra the Inspector discovered an unlicenced Manufactory of Mechanical Cigarette Lighters in the premises of the Chand Mandal Karyala where about two dozen ready-made lighters were captured. The proprietor of the firm is being prosecuted by the District Magistrate of Muttra under sections 10 and 11 of the Mechanical lighters Excise Duty Act.

The seizure of the unlicenced manufactory is said to be the first of its kind.—A P.

FIFTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK!
SARAT BABU'S GREAT NOVEL ON THE SCREEN!
NEW THEATRES'
"BARI-DIDI"
Featuring: MOLINA, P. SANYAL
ROXY
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Tuesday being Zarathosth-no-Disso at 1-45 p.m.

YOU MIGHT HAVE SEEN
CHICAGO WORLD FAIR
INDIAN INDUSTRY'S FAIR
OR ANY OTHER FAIR
BUT NOW SEE
THE GRANDEST OF ALL

THE ILLUSION FAIR

WHERE YOU CAN GET ANYTHING NEW FOR ANYTHING OLD

PRABHA PICTURES' MUSICO-MYTHOLOGICAL MARVEL with NAGARKAR, INDUMATI, KURWALIKAR, RAJA PUNDIT, SHAMABAI G. R. SANDOW, RAMARANI & Others!

Directed by: G. P. PAWAR Story by: N. V. KULKARNI

Sat., Sun. & Holidays Matinee at 2 p.m.

NOW OPEN AT
CENTRAL
(GIRGAUM)
A 'SUPREME' RELEASE!

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

Leaves From Last Fortnight's Diary

By "WRONG ANGLE"

Decadent Tastes

The older generation always looks back to its hey-day as the age of glory and greatness, and flings it in the face of the rising generation as an example of what they are not, and where they are woefully lacking. When an elderly person starts his or her sentence with "In my days....." the younger generation either put their tongues out or turn away and evaporate.

And my sympathies are with them for we do not like to be told that before we were born there was paradise on earth, and that with our entry came the fall. But when, howsoever rarely, we do pause to reflect on the tastes of the age, we do realise how we have actually fallen. What constitutes an evening's pleasure or amusement to-day?

I tried the most representative ones last week-end. On Friday I went for a walk, first along the Marine Drive and then along Cuffe Parade—awful, crowds crawling along with no attempt to take exercise by a brisk step, young men gazing at young women and "vice-versa," giggles and smiles, those seated on the sea walls commenting on the dresses and figures of the passers-by, and at Cuffe Parade a positive burst of women's perfumes as the brightly coloured ones passed by.

Beauty Spots

Joined the last Harbour trip, before the monsoon, on Saturday evening. The beauty spots around the Bombay Harbour give greater pleasure and satisfaction than the jaded pleasures of the town, yet few take advantage of it as they would undoubtedly prefer to waste their money on a decadent film, degenerating drinks, or on other pleasures of the herd.

Decadent Pleasures

Apart from evening walks and pictures, the third pleasure of this famous city of ours is club life. We cannot boast of a national theatre, or of cultural dance centres. Club life robs the nation of its vitality and energy, for when persons with some claim to intellect devote all their faculties of an evening to the winning of some games (and incidentally cash too) at bridge, when they look forward to it as the zenith of the day's activities, you cannot expect them to have any time for social service.

The only good, bridge seems to do in Bombay clubs, is to introduce more inter-communal social contact, for good bridge players join at a table in the card rooms, but outside each table seems to be exclusive; in this respect the greatest sinners are the Parsis, for at all cosmopolitan clubs you will find Parsis forming their own groups, with a few exceptions, and thus the true idea of club life and club fellowship is lost and the "raison d'etre" of the club disappears as it becomes a glorified restaurant.

Stepped in the Harbour Bar on Monday, and almost collapsed to see "M.R.A.B." and D. F. Karaka sitting at the same table having a companionable round of drinks, chatting in a most cordial, good-natured way. I just dropped back in the nearest chair and swooned with astonishment, and in the state of unconsciousness I saw visions. I saw "M.R.A.B." introduce D. F. Karaka to the highest rank of society at a glorified cocktail party called the Almsgiving Ball, and D. F. Karaka accepted the gesture with unfeigned delight. I saw D. F. Karaka present a copy of his latest book to M.R.A.B. with the "author's compliments," a real autographed copy, and "M.R.A.B." accepted it with unfeigned delight.

International Social Evening

The International Social Club had another truly international soiree at the Taj on Tuesday when Mrs. Feldberg gave the complete programme. She arrived here from Germany about three weeks ago, and I suspect she will not be in a hurry to go back again. She has an excellent voice and perfect technique, and as such is a valuable addition to the musical circles in Bombay. She gave delightful and spirited renderings of operatic arias and the range of her voice was remarkable. In matters of art we are international enough to be able to appreciate singing in any language and the German rendering of Schubert's "Serenade" or Greig's "Solweigs Song" were delightful.

Rotary Lecture

Earlier that day His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay gave a lecture, which from my angle of vision seemed rather laboured, and in a round about way tried to attack prohibition as it is to come in soon. One striking fact: was the poorer attendance (compared to that at Dr. Gilder's lecture) an indication of the declining interest in agitation against the inevitable?

Matheran

Spent a few days of peace and quiet up there. Though compared to the old times Matheran is comparatively crowded, it is still a delightful spot. There are a couple of tottering clubs there, but I sincerely hope no philanthropist with a mistaken notion of service will come forward to endow a club and thus make a "Chotta Bombay" of the place. The craving for city life was, unfortunately, evident in the over-crowding at the station hall on Saturday when Mr. H. Captain gave an exhibition of some movies taken by him on some special occasions in Bombay and Matheran; but as the proceeds went to charity it was all in a good cause. A change for the better at a prominent hotel which has now done away with the former irritating racial discrimination, has undoubtedly made it a popular resort.

Bilkha House And Jamsaheb

On Wednesday evening H. H. the Maharaja Jamesaheb, Chancellor of the Princes Chamber, performed the opening ceremony of a new building with modern flats built by the Chief of Bilkha, near the Cricket Club. My impression of the reception is that it was a very mixed affair. A mixed gathering, with a level distribution of journalists, States people and businessmen, mixed refreshments, mixed music and singing, mixed conversation on prohibition, federation and the approaching monsoon, on all of which the Jamsaheb and his brother Col. Himat Singhji gave unmixed and very enlightened views.

Contact with some of these enlightened rulers will make us revise our age-old prejudices against them, or rather against their not so enlighted predecessors, and make us realise that Gandhiji's "volte face" has something more behind it than we imagined, and may lead to a new era of trust and confidence that will not be misplaced.

A Grouser At The Cricket Club

A person calling himself a "Grouser at the Cricket Club" has sent in the following lines for publication in this column:—

Put it on the weather if you like, and that may be some cause of my annoyance, but was it the heat that inspired the controversial articles with a kick and a punch in them, by two haunters of the bar here in the columns of the "Chronicle"? I am fed up. Can't people talk of anything decent and intelligent?

Apropos the annoyance of boring voices, I dislike the voice on the loudspeaker that calls cars and taxis parked outside the Club. Will the Secretary arrange for a more engaging voice with some personality in it? The V U B boasts of some voices that would be good enough for the purpose, and as I frequently notice one of them in the lounge, will he not volunteer and oblige? That would soothe my irritated nerves in this rotten weather!

Mahatma's Reply To Critics Of Prohibition

"I Claim That Moral Conscience Of The Public Is With Me"

M. D. writes in "Harijan":—

That the path of a reformer legislator is not strewn with roses is a truism. It is particularly difficult where customs and practices, religious or believed to be religious, are concerned. It is also difficult where vested interests are adversely affected. But no one would have expected the storm that has been raised against the introduction of prohibition from August 1st in Bombay by a small section of the population of Bombay. That section is predominantly the Parsi population of Bombay. The programme of prohibition has been one of the principal planks of the Congress programme since 1920, and consequent upon it considerable suffering has been borne by the sympathisers and workers during the past twenty years. Gandhiji issued several appeals to the Parsis during the interval, and never before did the agitation assume such proportion as it has done during the past few months. Its questionable nature was described by Gandhiji in his article last week When an agitation crosses *the limits of decency it loses its* point and often recoils on itself.

In refreshing contrast, however, to this ugly agitation was the criticism of the Bombay Government's policy made by the deputations that waited on Gandhiji in Bombay on Saturday last. The first deputation consisted of representatives of toddy, country liquor and foreign liquor dealers. Their representation addressed itself mainly to the hardships and sufferings that would be the result of several thousand Parsi families being thrown out of employment; their being reduced to poverty and even bankruptcy; illicit sales and clandestine breaches of the law; impossibility of disposing of 50 to 60 lakhs of rupees worth of material by August 1st; the loss on having to dispose of costly furniture.

HARD ON PARSIS

Gandhiji congratulated them on the restrained language of their representation. They had every right to go to him, as he was specially attached to the Parsis. "What I gather from your representation is that far from being opposed in Principle to prohibition you have pointed out the difficulties and hardships involved. But I am afraid you have come to the wrong man. I never interfere with the work of the Ministries. But on prohibition I am keener even than the Ministers. I confess I have not studied the economic aspect of the question. With me it is a creed and I would, if I could, fulfil it at any cost. If I had the administration in my own hands, I should study all the figures you have given. I am sure the Ministers have studied them, and you should approach them. They would gladly discuss the whole question with you and try to show the way out of the difficulties you have pointed out".

SHORT NOTICE?

They also raised the question of short notice. The Congress Election Manifesto, they said, did not contain this programme, and the decision to introduce it in August had come upon them as a bolt from the blue. In reply to this Gandhiji said: "The Congress Election Manifesto is principally a political document and naturally does not contain the prohibition programme. But prohibition has been in the forefront of the Congress programme since 1920. With me it has been a passion ever since my close contact with the Indian immigrants in South Africa and also with the South Africans. I have seen with my own eyes the terrible scourge drink can be. It has ruined people morally, physically, economically, and it has destroyed the sanctity and happiness of the home. My heart bleeds as I think of the disaster that comes in its wake and I have really pined for the immediate introduction of prohibition. When the Congress decided to accept offices I thought it had a golden opportunity to introduce it at once, but it was the ministers who pleaded for fixing the time-limit at three years. To my mind, therefore, there is no question of short notice. It is coming several years too late. Hundreds and thousands of women have in the past picketed liquor shops, sufferred insults and assaults. In one case a woman volunteer was so hit on the forehead that the evil effect still persists. There was no compulsion. It was all peaceful persuasion, and it had succeeded so remarkably that in some provinces the excise revenue was almost reduced to zero. As for its effects here in India I would like you to study the condition of workmen in factories and I would like to tell you also the boon prohibition has been to them in Ahmedabad".

TODDY AND NIRO

One of the gentlemen in the deputation said that 12 to 15 thousand tappers would be adversely affected and that fresh toddy had great medicinal value". "It is "niro" you are referring to", said Gandhiji to him. "For I agree it is a refreshing drink, and we make 'gud' out of it. I would invite you to sample some of it". With this he offered a plate of palm-juice and date-palm-juice 'gud' to them. "If the tappers took to tapping the juice for 'gud'-making there

(Continued on Page 3).

National Planning Committee

Blue Print For Development Of Individual Industries

Bombay, Saturday.

THE view that a plan for the development of Industries should be drawn up inside of six months was considered by the National Planning Committee at its meeting this morning.

The report of the Subjects Committee on the question of appointing various Sub-Committees to prepare the blue print for the development of individual industries, is understood to have been considered at the meeting.

After a discussion lasting over four hours the number of committees to be set up and their terms of reference are said to have been agreed upon.

It appears that the view was urged before the Committee that while the Sub-Committees were planning for a future Free India, they should also bear in mind. The immediate needs and that they should present a picture of a plan of development suited to present conditions inside of six months. This view is stated to have been taken into consideration in framing the terms of reference of the Sub-Committees. to-day.

Hon. Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister of Education, Bihar, who attended the sitting of the Committee, left for Wardha this evening.

Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Industries, Madras, left Bombay by the Nagpur Express to go to Waltair.

Prof. K. T. Shah As Executive Head Of Organisation And Office

BOMBAY, June 10

Prof. K. T. Shah has been appointed as the Hon. General Secretary of the National Planning Committee and to act as the Executive Head of the organization and the office and to keep in touch with all the Sub-Committees and coordinate their activities, keeping in view the general directions issued by the Committee. For this purpose Mr. Shah will be an ex-officio member of all the Sub-Committees appointed by the National Planning Committee.

BUDGET FOR SIX MONTHS

At today's meeting of the National Planning Committee the budget estimate of expenditure amounting to Rs. 50,000 for the next six months ending December 1939 was passed. This included the expenses of the Sub-Committees, additional staff, travelling investigators, library of reference books, etc. The Chairman was authorised to pass additional expenditure and engage additional members to the staff.—A. P.

Party To Members Of Planning Committee

BOMBAY SATURDAY

Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, member of the National Planning Committee entertained the Chairman and members of the National Planning Committee at a luncheon party at the Orient Club to-day.

Prominent among those present on the occasion besides the Chairman and members of the Planning Committee were Sardar Patel, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir S. M. Bapna, Sir James Taylor, Mr. Francis Low, Sir Cowasji Jahangir, Mr. J. R. D. Tata, Chairman of Messrs. Tata and Sons, Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Sir Homi Mody, Mr. J. C. Setalvad and Mr. S. C. Majumdar.—United Press.

BUCHAREST, June 9.—Foreign Minister Gafencu accompanied by his wife left last night for his official visit to Ankara.—Reuter.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc|s)

8 a.m. For all tastes. 12-30 p.m. Stuti by A I R Artists. 12-40 Asavari on the Hamidi. 12-50 H. Khan Mastana. 1 Ustad Faiyaz Khan of Baroda. 1-30 Music. 3-30 All-Children's Hour. 6 Master Masute. 6-10 Mammu Khan. 6-20 Master Baswaraj. 6-35 Recitations from Hindustani Poems. 6-45 H. Khan Mastana. 7 Jaltarang and Sitar. 7-10 Favourite Songs. 7-30 Maza Por. 7-45 Week in Sport, by F. S. Talyarkhan. 8 Ustad Faiyaz Khan. 8-55 Local news and announcements. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News in English. 9-35 New Books, review by H. B. Dunnicliff from Lahore. 9-50 Konzertgebow Orchestra of Amsterdam. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc|s)

8 to 9 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. to 2-30 As in Bombay 1. 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc|s)

6 p.m. Ebrahim Rahmat Ali. 6-10 Flourishes Akin. 6-23 Barwa on the Dilruba. 6-30 G. M. Durrani. 6-45 Master Baswaraj. 7 to 9-35 As in Bombay 1. 9-35 H. Khan Mastana. 9-55 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 10-5 Master Baswaraj. 10-30 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc|s)

7-30 a.m. Sagar, 5. 7-40 Shirinbai of Gwalior. 8 Haider Husain. 8-10 Asad Ali Khan. 8-30 Hashmat. 8-45 For Young Listeners. 9-30 Shirinbai of Gwalior. 9-45 Woman's World. 10-30 Chamber music. 11 Who's Hooper?

1 p.m. Your Selections. 6 Asad Ali Khan. 6-20 Irshad. 6-25 Shirinbai of Gwalior. 6-45 Onkar Lal of Ajmer. 6-55 Next Week's programmes. 7-5 Hashmat of Gwalior. 7-20 Abdul Aziz Khan. 7-30 For Villagers. 8-15 Shirinbai. 8-35 Onkar Lal. 8-45 Asad Ali Khan. 9-35 New Books, review from Lahore. 9-50 Shirinbai of Gwalior. 10-10 Asad Ali Khan.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s)

7-30 a.m. to 12 noon As in Delhi 1. 1 p.m. For Music Lovers.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc|s)

6 p.m. Shirinbai. 6-20 Onkar Lal of Ajmer. 6-40 Hashmat of Gwalior. 6-55 to 7-5 As in Delhi 1. 7-5 Asad Ali Khan. 7-30 Gandhari Hangal. 7-40 Hashmat. 7-55 Onkar Lal of Ajmer. 8-15 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 In Lighter Vein.

ALL FEET
ALL CARS

Like All Roads

SINCE SATURDAY LAST
LEAD ONLY

TO THE CINEMA

IMPERIAL

To Witness The
MAMMOTH SCREEN-EPIC
On Capital & Labour

'The Mill'
OR
'MAZDUR'

AJANTA'S Contribution to the

PEACE CONFERENCES
of the World

ADDED ATTRACTION

"BOMBAY WELCOMES
BABU
RAJENDRA PRASAD
The Congress President"

Topical NEWS-REEL by
BOMBAY TALKIES

2ND BIG WEEK

Daily: 4-30, 7-15, 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL

Matinees 1-45 p.m. on
Sat., Sun. & Tuesday.

Commencing from
SAT. 24th JUNE.

SHREE
RANJIT'S

Greatest Achievement
of the year!

Starring:

V. PAGNIS
VASANTI

LEELA CHITNIS, K. DATEY,
RAM MARATHE, RAM APTE,
B. SOHONI, DIXIT, Etc.

Be Prepared To See

A POEM

Transferred To Life
on the screen! . . . . .

in

SANT TULSIDAS

—in
MARATHI—

Directed by
JAYANT DESAI

From SAT. 24th at
ROYAL OPERA
HOUSE

DECREASE IN DEATHS FROM CHOLERA

Weekly Report On Health Condition In Bombay

The following is the report on health conditions in the Bombay Province for the week ending June 3, issued by the Public Relations Officer:

CHOLERA

The Provincial cholera figures for the week were 24 attacks and 11 deaths against 52-20 reported in the previous week and 62-24 revised figures for the week. These cases were from Ahmednagar District only.

Cholera is present in several villages in Ahmednagar District and some parts of Central Provinces and H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions. It is apprehended that the movements of the pilgrims will spread the infection and also bring the disease to Pandharpur. Pilgrims will not be allowed to enter Pandharpur Town during the period of the ensuing Ashadhi Fair unless they produce a certificate of cholera inoculation performed within the previous six months. All the intending pilgrims are therefore advised to get themselves inoculated at the nearest dispensary before starting on the pilgrimage otherwise they will have to submit themselves for inoculation at Pandharpur which may result in some inconvenience to them.

Three cases and 1 death due to plague were reported during the week against 3-1 reported in the previous week. These cases were from Dharwar District only.

The Medical Officers on cyanide fumigation in Dharwar, Belgaum and Sholapur Districts under Government control and Epidemic Medical Officer in Kanara District fumigated rat holes in 527 houses in 4 villages. Similar operations were carried out in Sholapur town and Karwar town by the Municipal staff where rat holes in 2 and 96 houses respectively were fumigated

Small-pox figures, by districts, for the week are:—East Khandesh 317-50, Nasik 72-5; West Khandesh 39-12; Ahmednagar 16-1; Kolaba 16-0; Poona 15-0; Satara 13-3; Sholapur 9-1; Ratnagiri 8-2; Broach 7-1; Ahmedabad 3-2; Surat 1-2; Kanara 1-0; Thana 0-1; and Bombay City 9-7; Total 528 attacks and 87 deaths against 459-93 reported in the previous week and 953 cases and 155 deaths revised for that week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Two cases and 1 death from Cerebro-Spinal Fever were reported in the Province during the week against 2-1 in the previous week; Bombay City had 1-1 and Ahmedabad 1-0

INFLUENZA

Twenty-four cases of influenza were reported in the Province during the week against 9-0 in the previous week; Belgaum District had 23-0 and Bombay City 1-0.

MALARIA

The touring medical officers on anti-malaria duty appointed in Kanara district visited 94 villages and treated 943 persons during the week. Of these 554 were treated for malaria

VISVA-BHARATI

(Founder-President. Rabindranath Tagore)

Santiniketan, Bengal.

New admissions to College, (I.A., I.Sc., B.A. Pass and Honours), School (Matriculation), Kala-Bhavana (Fine Arts), Sangit-Bhavana (Music and Dancing) will be open upto the tenth of July, 1939.

Apply for prospectus mentioning the department with postage stamps worth annas four

Secretary,
Santiniketan, Bengal.

AEROPLANE TRAGEDY AT POONA

Young Parsi Pilot Killed By Propeller

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 10.

Mr. Ady Rustomji Mehta, a young Parsi, residing at the Parsi Colony, Dadar, met with a fatal accident at Poona yesterday evening.

It appears that he was struck by the propeller of an aeroplane as a result of which he sustained grave injury to his head.

He was immediately removed to the Sassoon Hospital, where he expired this morning.

He had recently joined the Bombay Flying Club and had obtained "A" Licence. He was only 20 years.

LOSS OVER RADIO PUBLICATIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 10.

It is revealed that the total loss of the All-India radio publications —Indian Listener, Awaz and Betarjagat—comes to over one lakh of rupees during three years 1935 to 1938.

Deputy Sarpanch Of Dahisar

DAHISAR, June 7.

The election of the Deputy Sarpanch of the Village Panchayat, Dahisar, Bombay Suburban District, took place at Dahisar on Tuesday. Mr. M. B. Patil was declared elected.

DEVELOPMENT OF PORT OF BOMBAY

Humble Beginnings Reached Gigantic Position

How from very humble beginnings the Port of Bombay has developed to its present gigantic position was described by Mr. F. M. Surveyor, Executive Engineer, Dredging Division of the Bombay Port Trust, at a meeting held on Friday evening in the Conference Hall of Electric House. The subject of the talk was "Dredging Operations in the Port of Bombay."

Mr. Surveyor opened his lecture with a comparison of the expenditure involved in dredging operations, and said that whereas in 1830 when the Prince's Dock was opened, the capital expenditure against the plant was Rs. 6,72,534, the total cost of the plant used for dredging operations at the present time amounted to Rs. 96,63,000.

Mr. Surveyor then went on to describe the various requirements of a dredger and also the several classes of dredgers used in clearing silt in the Bombay harbour and expressed the view that with the increase in tonnage and draft of vessels, dredging operations must be carried on with increased vigour so that the Port Trust Authorities may be prepared for further advance in the dimensions of vessels.

In conclusion, Mr. Surveyor expressed the hope that with the success that had attended dredging operations coupled with the capabilities of the harbour, the Port of Bombay would remain in the forefront in keeping pace with the development of shipping and trade.

The death has occurred of Lieut. Colonel Arthur Deny's Gilbert Ramsay.—Reuter.

GOYAL TO BREAK HUNGER-STRIKE

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 9.

Gandhiji has wired to Mohamed Shahid Fukhri, President of the City Congress Committee requesting him to ask Goyal to break his hungerstrike.

It might be recalled in this connection that Goyal is fasting unto death to remove corruption from Congress and reform the Cantonment administration.

CALCUTTA HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Premier Homoeopathic College.
Phone: B. B. 2654. Founded 1881.
265-66, Upper Circular Road.

The only public Homoeopathic College with attached Hospital of 85 Beds, aided by Calcutta Corporation. Inspected and highly appreciated by H. E. Sir Robert N. Reid (as the then Executive Councillor, Bengal), Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Ex-vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas, Mr. Mardy Jones, M.P., Major-General D. P. Goil, Late Surgeon-General of Bengal, Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Choudhury, Ex-Mayor of Calcutta, Hon'ble Moulvi Tamizuddin Khan, Minister of Public Health, Bengal and other distinguished personalities and high officials. Ample facility for Bedside Clinics and Laboratory training. Special wards for children and Maternity. 'Non-Matriculates are not admitted. Special arrangements for Lady students.' For Prospectus and application forms apply to the Superintendent with five pice stamp. 59th Session commences from 19th June, 1939

Barid Baran Mukerji, L.M.S. (Cal.), F.R.E.S. (Lond.) Secy.
G. N. Sinha, M.D. (Kansas City Univ.), Supdt.

Pramilla

The Famous Indian

FILM STAR RECOMMENDS OATINE

She says "I have been using Oatine for a long time and I have no hesitation in recommending the Oatine preparations as being delightfully refreshing and skin vitalising creams"

OATINE CREAM

OATINE SNOW

REAL QUALITY PRODUCTS

DETECTIVE COMPETITION

In this Competition you are asked to use your detective faculties to outwit the Criminal's ingenuity in disguising himself or herself to escape from your clutches. If you succeed in catching all of them without making any mistake the FIRST PRIZE is yours—and you know it is not a small amount.

In the two series of pictures those marked A.B.C. . . . . are the criminals. They are shown in their disguises in the series numbered 1. 2. 3. . . . . Man may disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa'. The faces are shown in almost the same position. They may be slightly lowered or raised but not turned sideways. You have to use your brains to penetrate through their disguises and pick out the criminals.

For instance, the woman shown in the illustration marked "H" has disguised herself by putting on a man's dress as illustrated in No. 8. Therefore, we put No. 8 against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 28th June, 1939, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries may be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 28th June, 1939, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

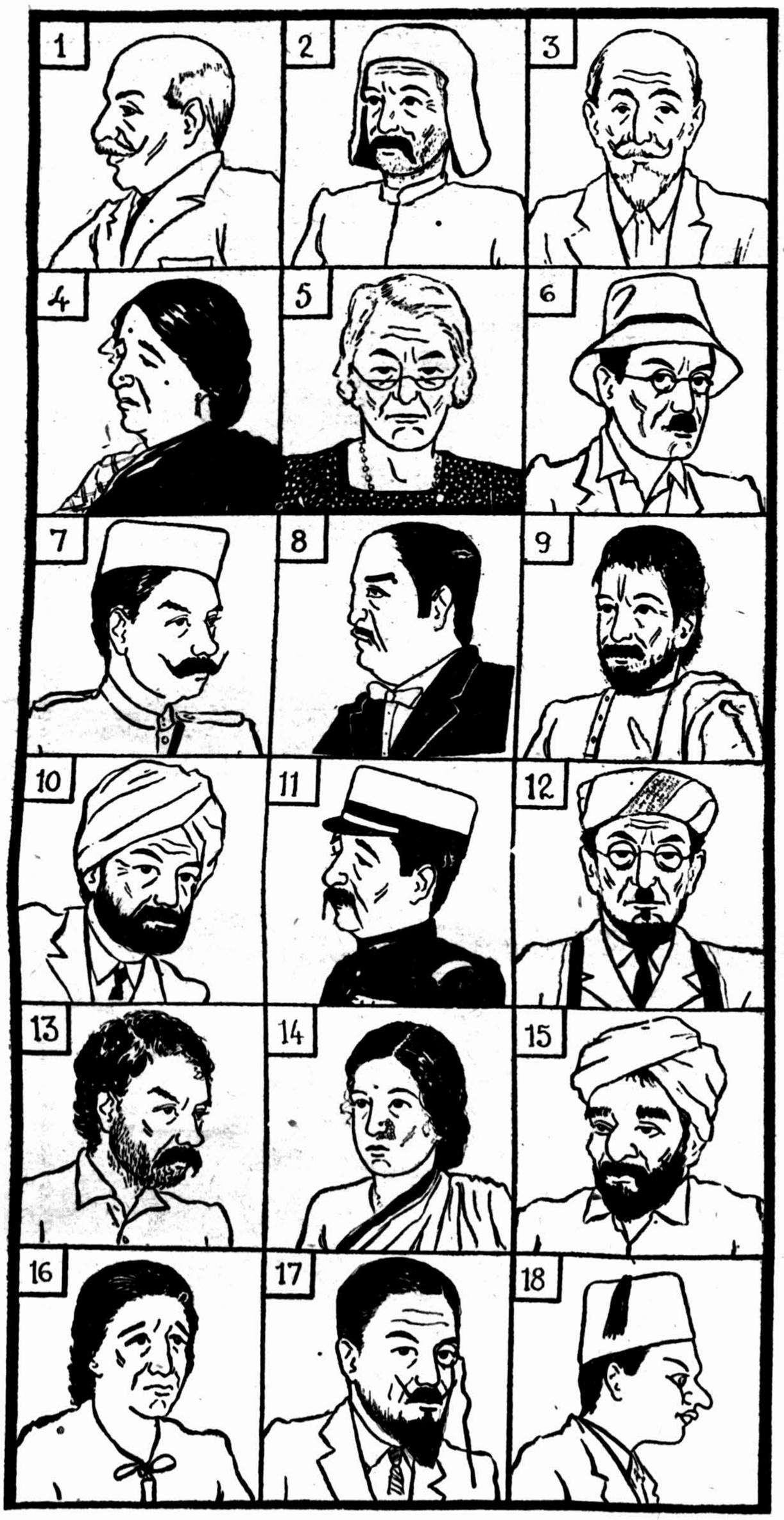
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case any entrance fee or money sent with entrance

CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY
28th JUNE
1939

(Extra Coupons See Page 41)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

(10) This competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Detective Competition

11/6/39

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706, G. P O. BOMBAY.

Around Theatre & Film Land

Hollywood Hermits

Early To Bed And Early To Rise Is The Rule

By BRIAN YOUNG

More and more Hollywood film stars, particularly the feminine ones, forego late nights while they have pictures in production. And lots of them when they don't.

Joan Crawford makes a rigid rule of being in bed by 9 p.m. Eleanor Powell, personification of the dance, rarely shows herself at the places which specialize in it.

"I never play when I work," says the glamour girl Hedy Lamarr.

Norma Shearer, Jeanette MacDonald, Myrna Loy and Margaret Sullavan like their own homes too well—and their own cooking—to spend much time eating in public.

Jeanette's dissipations consist of week-end afternoon parties at her home, at which she, Gene Raymond, Nelson Eddy and a party of intimate friends play games. Her dinners are small, intimate affairs, and as for eating out at the more popular places, "Well, I simply won't give up my home cooking for the cafe," says the singing star.

CAN'T KID CAMERA

Norma Shearer's idea of an evening's entertainment is to invite a small group to buffet supper and then show a picture in her own projection room.

Myrna Loy is wrapped up in her home, particularly her gardening, and rarely dines out in public.

It might be granted that the more domestic stars would prefer their own home life, but this seems to apply equally as much to the younger unattached players.

Four years ago, Florence Rice came to pictures from the Broadway stage. In New York, she frankly admits, she spent every night of the week being out and about, and thought nothing of it. In Hollywood, she has become almost a hermit at home.

"When I first arrived," she said, "friends tried to impress me with the idea that being seen in the right places by important people was just as much a part of the picture job as acting itself. So I went out to night clubs, cafes, parties and I was both tired and bored stiff. You can't meet the demands of picture work and stay up at night. You can't kid the camera the next morning. You can't give all your pep to the picture if you're expending it the night before.

"I soon decided that this idea of keeping in the public eye, and having photographers' light bulbs pop in my face, was a lot of rubbish. It didn't get me any better roles. But hard work did. If important executives do go to night clubs, which is rather rare, they aren't going to be impressed by Florence Rice being around, anyway. If they're from Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, they probably wonder why she isn't home in bed, since she has an important scene coming up the next morning."

And thus Florence, ordinarily one of the most eligible "dates" in pictures, takes herself completely out of circulation while a film's in the making, and much prefers small parties with non-professionals when she's between pictures.

NO TIME

Virginia Grey, another promising youngster, frankly admits that she is still naive enough to get a tremendous thrill out of going to the new places, but simply hasn't the time because film work places too much of a demand on her. When she does stay out at night, she prefers the informal places where she doesn't need to dress up.

This avoidance of the supposedly popular Hollywood cafes is even more true of the men. Jimmy Stewart, still filmdom's most eligible bachelor, who used to squire a different girl every night, has become such a home-lover that not only the night clubs, but the girls too, have almost lost sight of him. Clark Gable confesses that his only dinner jacket has moth holes in the back.

Bob Taylor, who occasionally dines out, is still trying to find a place which can cook steaks the way he likes them, and admits that when he does find a half-decent meal, he gets restless afterwards and wants to go home rather than stay for the entertainment. "If the entertainers are good, the chances are that they've already been signed for films anyway," he points out. "And I can see them on screen."

Taylor's principal objection to late nights is that "everybody works too hard at having a good time. It makes me embarrassed to watch them. I'm not blase enough to be fed up with going places and seeing things, but seeing people really miserable despite forced grins gives me the willies. Then I have to get up and leave."

Let Producers Make Use Of

WEALTH OF STORY MATERIAL HITHERTO IGNORED

A Picture-Goer Suggests Films To Feature Lives Of Sportsmen, Musicians, Dancers, Etc.

By Jamil Ansari

Our film producers have recently been enjoying more than their share of limelight. Sardar Chandulal Shah—without meaning any disrespect to him—has become as regular a feature of Indian cine periodicals as Patent Medicine advertisements! Not that the Sardar and his 'species' do not deserve public attention—indeed we would unconditionally over-subscribe to any journal that would deal exclusively with their 'doings' both 'on' and 'off' the studio. But the methods—direct and indirect—intentional and unintentional—pre-arranged and post-arranged—used to focus national opinion on them have all been more-or-less of a mock-serious type.

STAR SPORT AND SPORTSMEN

Has it never occurred to you that . . . . India leads the world in hockey and wrestling—and is one of the top nations in polo—but while British and American studios have during the last five years or so, flooded the international market with films centering round these and other phases of 'sport' and round the lives of its most illustrious votaries we have yet to 'feature' our sportsmen even in a subsidiary vein. I daresay the fault may primarily be with our screen story writers whose instinctive pride and professional 'etiquette' may be preventing them from condescending to such obviously plebian stuff—or it may be that our cine-directors may not have the 'guts' to risk something which is likely to expose their intellectual shortcomings. But if any of these persons—or their financial overlords—tell us that the Indian cinegoers are not prepared for such pictures—we know that they are all speaking through their hats. Show me an Indian—literate or illiterate—who would stay away deliberately from the exhibition of films based on the lives—as woven into the form of a gripping 'romance'—of such celebrities as the late 'Ranji', the late Ghulam Mohiuddin, Dhyan Chand, Gama and the present Ruler of Bhopal (who was at one time amongst the highest rated polo players of the world) and I will change his domicile!

PLANTATIONS

India is literally a tea-cotton-jute land—and yet we have still to see a full-fledged cotton or tea plantation on the screen. Just think for yourself the entertainment, artistic and instructive value of a screen romance laid out wholly 'midst such picturesque and 'natural' surroundings!.....

India is the 'Hypnotists' and 'Mesmerist's paradise and we have yet to produce a sensible nerve-tickler!

LIVES OF GREAT MUSICIANS

India has ever been and is still acknowledged to be the world's wealthiest country in music and dance lore—and we have not yet been able to turn out a film dealing exclusively with the life and art excursions of our numerous geniuses—past and present. Even the immortal Tan Sen has yet to live on the screen! Don't tell me that with all our over-abundance of musical talent we can't find out the suitable 'artistes' to portray the above roles.

We have produced a couple of so-called 'dance' hits meaning thereby nothing more than exhibitionism in its least artistic form—set to street jazz! But we have yet to bring any of our real 'dance' masters to life on the screen!

India is a land of disease and poverty—of vitamin-starved 'child' mothers and dying infants—but we have yet to show life in the Indian slums on the screen—while such devastating recurrent scourges as Cholera, Typhoid, Small-pox and Plague have yet to provide a really graphic story-vehicle . . . . .

HILL STATIONS

India possesses the most beautiful collection of hill stations and hill resorts—both 'rural' and 'urban'—with their multiplicity of scenic vistas—their exclusiveness of daily 'routine life'—and their fosterment of numerous peculiar cottage-industries—but not once in an Indian screen production has the story-scene been laid exclusively 'midst such surroundings nor have any of our producers ever cared to draw upon the melodramatic sources of 'life-in-the-fashionable-summer-retreat' as contrasted with 'rural-life-of-the-immediately-adjoining-hill-villages'!

I could go on drawing your attention to any number of minor instances of negligence on our film-high-brows' part — besides the major ones enumerated above—if I were to serve, even in a half-hearted manner, to wake them up . . . but it's a very big IF indeed!

A Picturegoer Dares

HE TAKES HIS HAT OFF TO.....

THE BOMBAY BOARD OF FILM CENSORS—for lifting the ban on "The Mill"—(Ajanta's effort at depicting the peculiar relations existing between Capital and Labour in this country)—which following their recent strong action against the slanderously Anti-Indian R. K. O. production "Gunga Din"—further increases the confidence placed by the public in general, and picturegoers in particular—in the Board's impartiality and correctness of judgment and in their genuine efforts at acknowledging the popular National trend of feeling.

* * * *

THE NEW THEATRES (Calcutta)—and "Producer-Connoisseur B. N. Sircar": for at last providing Kamlesh Kumari with a suitable stellar vehicle. The histrionic talent revealed in "The President" certainly deserved exploitation. Now that the well-known ex-Danseuse of Mussoorie—where she formerly performed under the nom-de-plume 'Carletta'—has for once been given a role suited to her peculiar capabilities we can confidently expect great things from her. . . What with Pankaj Mullick—India's golden-voiced tenor—again singing for us—"Kapal Kundala" promises to be an A 1 treat!

* * * *

'THE LIGHTHOUSE'—(Bombay's newly 're-started' cine-journal) and its sponsors—for holding out—newer and brighter hopes for film journalists and film critics: Apropos the following 'typical' sentence from the 'maiden' number . . . ". . . . Meantime, we recommend "The Mill" to those who Cannot wait for Our Review till next Sunday". Optimism Running Amok—brethren you do have strange notions about your 'Fan' Following!

* * * *

PRABHAT FILM CO. (Poona)—(who recently celebrated their Silver Jubilee in a most unostentatious manner) for giving us the three '—rams'—Shantaram—'Tukaram'—and Parasram. . . Which studio wouldn't be proud of such a trio!

* * * *

AND HE KEEPS HIS HAT ON TO:

K. B. DESAI (Proprietor of Paramount Film Co., Bombay)—for his avowed efforts to justify glorification of racketeering and gangsterism in Indian films.

* * * *

THE FILM CORRESPONDENT, FREE PRESS JOURNAL'—for strengthening the hands of cine-story-plagiarists by refusing to pull them up for their recent plagiarisms . . apropos his recent contribution—appearing under the caption 'Critics Ways and "The Only Way". Presumably, the learned 'Film Correspondent' has yet to see, either "Seventh Heaven" or "The Only Way"—or both!

MOTION PICTURE MAGAZINE (June, 1939 issue)—for 'cruelly' forcing 30,000 words of stale time-worn 'matter' on its poor readers! Those 'had-to-be-written 'Addresses—six presidential and three inaugural could very well afford to wait till the publication of the Magazine's Jubilee number!

—JAMIL ANSARI

NYAMPALLY and BIBBO,
in "The Mill," Ajanta production, at Imperial.

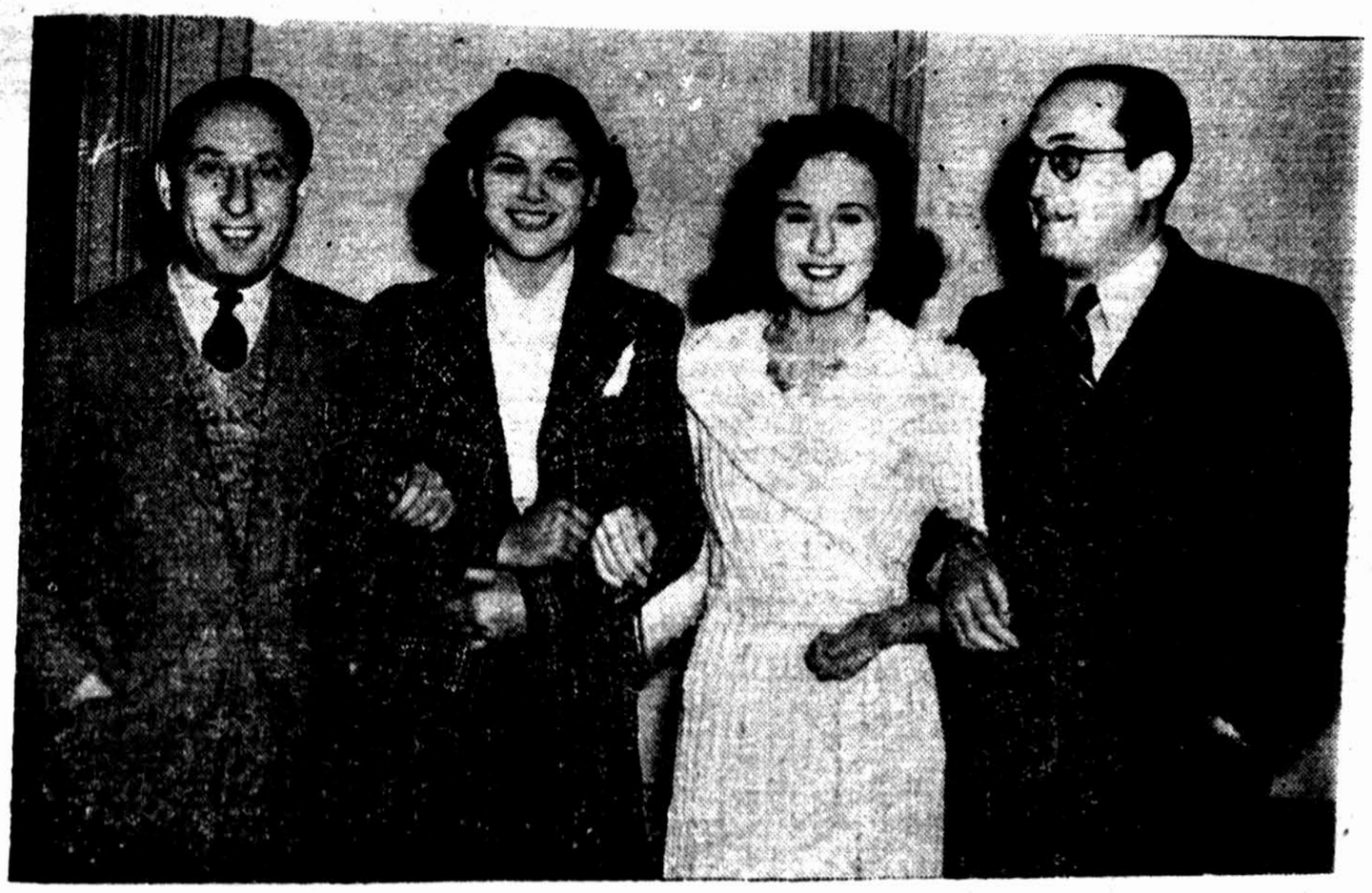
GHORY and DIXIT,
in Rex Pictures' "Thunder" coming to Diamond Talkies.

A Film Miscellany

ZLATA HAJDUKOVA,
the Czechoslovakian star, to be seen in "Janosik" at West End Cinema next Sunday at 10 a.m.

E. BILLIMORIA,
the well-known star, with the tiger he 'bagged' recently in the Ghats.

A photograph taken on the occasion of the inauguration of "Thyagabhoomi" by Mr. Baburao Patel at Plaza.



THERESA ABBAMONTO.
chosen as Chicago's Smart Girl in a competition, photographed with Deanna Durbin, star of "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," Producer Pasternack and Director Koster.

FRED ASTAIRE and GINGER ROGERS,
in "The Castles" coming attraction.

Sports Jottings — From Here — And There

BOMBAY MINISTRY'S PLANS FOR PHYSICAL WELFARE OF MASSES

(By J. C. MAITRA)

Some time ago there was an announcement in the press that the Government of Bombay proposed to sell off one-half of the playing grounds at the Recreation, called the Lloyds Recreation ground, now reserved for the public. Deficient as we are in play-grounds in this City, I naturally felt very annoyed at this. On the top of it came the news that the Government had called upon all the Gymkhanas at the Kennedy Sea Face to pay a tax for the lands occupied by them. Everybody interested in these institutions felt very keenly over this demand. I understand the Gymkhanas, on their part are going to make strong representations to the Government to annull the tax, or at any rate, to reduce it to reasonable proportions. However, I felt it necessary to discuss these questions with the Ministers concerned and seek light thereon from them.

INTERVIEW WITH REVENUE MINISTER.

Therefore, I made a journey to Poona and saw Mr. Morarji Desai, the Revenue Minister, and Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier, on Friday last. About the Lloyd Recreation Ground, Mr. Desai assured me that the Government had not yet made up its mind to sell it. But he pointed out to me that it was a very valuable plot and the Government cannot be blamed if it sells a portion of it. Further he drew my attention to the large number of playgrounds existing in this part of the City. Few cities in India or anywhere else could boast of such large tracts of playing fields within such a small area. It was really the congested parts of the City which needed more recreation grounds. But that was the affair of the Bombay Municipality, Mr. Desai concluded.

TAX ON GYMKHANAS.

Then I turned to the question of the tax to be imposed on the Gymkhanas at the Kennedy Sea face. Mr. Morarjee was vehement in his support of the tax. He said that the rate of Re. 1 per 20 square yards is exceedingly low. Besides, the people who are enjoying the benefit of these institutions are sufficiently well off to bear the said charges. "Look at the palatial buildings they have constructed. If their games were starving for money they would not have built these fine structures!" At this I suggested that the Government should tax the buildings but leave the fields alone, as they are allowed to be used by the public when they are not in use by the Gymkhanas. "Oh, they are used by the Gymkhanas most of the time," retorted the Minister. All the same, the rate of the tax is so low that these wealthy institutions should not grudge it. They can easily afford to pay it and should pay

USE OF ENTERTAINMENT TAX.

Thereupon I turned to these taxes on sports and recreations. I suggested that the money realised from them should be earmarked for recreation and development of sport only. Mr. Morarjee said that I should see the Premier and the Finance Minister about it. He said that was none of his business. All the same, he felt that was not the right way of going about it. "It was false economics," he remarked. "If you want more money for sport and recreation ask the Government for it, opined the Revenue Minister, "but don't ask me to ear-mark this or that source of revenue for a particular object."

PREMIER'S VIEWS.

After taking leave of Mr. Desai, I sought an interview with the Prime Minister. Although Mr. Kher was rather out of sorts—he actually took a dose of medicine in my presence—he readily called me in, in his usual genial way. After I had related to him the chat I had with Mr. Morarjee, I asked him if he would not spend the money realised from Entertainment Tax for the purpose of sport and recreation. "That is what I propose to do, he replied. "This amount should be spent for the recreation of the poorer classes. They need it much more than anybody else. As a matter of fact, a lot of money is being spent at present on recreation and physical training.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

From this Mr. Kher turned enthusiastically on Teachers' Training Institute at Kandivli. "It is such a fine thing you should see it, he told me. While I expressed my great appreciation of the step taken by the Government in this regard, I pointed out that the need for a College of Physical Education was very great. Mr. Kher readily agreed. He expressed the hope that he would be able to do something in this direction in the next financial year. The chief difficulty in the way is, of course, the cost of prohibition. But the people must be made morally sound first, before they can be physically sound, I rejoined.

MORE PLAY GROUNDS.

Finally, the Premier gave out his idea for preparing a scheme for more play and recreation grounds in the City of Bombay. The thickly populated parts must have more open spaces. The poorer classes must have greater opportunities for play and recreation. I pointed out the big Parel Tank Site which might be utilised for this purpose. Mr. Kher assures me that every available space would be brought into use for the healthy recreation of the citizens. In fact, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi are preparing a scheme in this behalf. He advised me to get into touch with them and see if I could not be of any assistance to them in making suggestions.

LIMITATIONS OF MINISTERS.

From the above it will be quite clear that the Bombay Government is extremely anxious to do what it can for physical welfare of the people. They are greatly handicapped for money. The Ministers cannot be blamed for it. The Government of India Act of 1935 is wholly responsible for it. Until that is completely changed, any revolutionary step forward is unthinkable. To expect them to do anything like what America, Britain, France and Germany are doing would be asking for the moon. When we have our full freedom over our revenues and expenditures, things can be done much sooner here than even in those countries owing to the plain style of our living. Until then, we will have to be satisfied with a slower rate of progress. For quicker progress we must strive to remove the cause—our bondage.

WELFARE OF MASSES.

One thing is however perfectly clear that the Government will leave no stone unturned to tax the wealthier classes for the benefit of the poor. There may be a certain amount of dissatisfaction among the former—the taxed Gymkhanas may also feel disgruntled for some time. But once they know that the tax realised will be used for the physical well being of the under-dog, they should not grumble. Particularly the sportsmen should take it in a sporting fashion and support the Government action wholeheartedly. I am aware that one or two of them would be a bit hard hit, But they may take satisfaction from the fact that they went scot-free all these years, which allowed them to build big palatial buildings at the expense of sport. They must now devote all their incomes on sport itself and leave further building construction to the millenium.

"SACRIFICE OF 35 CRORES FOR 1 LAKH"

(Continued from Page 25).

was no question of their unemployment. In Bengal tons of 'gud' was prepared from 'niro' and in South India 'arrack' was prepared from 'gud' made out of fresh juice." But the gentleman maintained that it was impossible to draw fresh 'niro' from a tree more than ten times during a season and that 'gud' was not a feasible proposition. Gandhiji said that the evidence in his possession was to the contrary. He would, however, inquire.

EXEMPT THE COMMUNITY

The other deputation was headed by Sir Cowasji Jehangir and its other members were Sir J. C. Koyaji, Sir H. P. Modi, Messrs. Khareghat, A. D. Shroff and Saklatwala. The gravamen of their charge was that the prohibition policy was tantamount to coercion as the community had for centuries indulged in drink without being any the worse for it. There was the argument of dislocation of trade and financial and economic structure of the province, of the hardships it would cause to traders and tappers, and the interference with the religious rites of the people. They said they also resented the distinction between Asiatics and non-Asiatics, and even suggested that not only the Parsis but Mussalmans and Hindus were also opposed to the policy!

Some of the gentlemen have been friends of Gandhiji for years, especially Sir Cowasji. And so he was the most vehement in his attack, but the utmost friendliness prevailed during the discussion. "Drunkenness is bad, not drink. And for the sake of a few who drink, why penalise the whole community? I take two or three glasses of sherry every day and I know hundreds of others who talk of prohibition but who do drink and will do so in spite of prohibition", said Sir Cowasji. There was obvious defiance in his voice, but Gandhiji disarmed it by ultimately reminding Sir Cowasji how he had helped him (Gandhiji) in the past at various junctures, and how he expected him to stand by him at this? Sir Cowasji had a hearty laugh.

Mr. Khareghat, the veteran temperance reformer who, said Gandhiji, reminded him of Dadabhai by his silvery beard, entered a curious plea: "I do not drink, nor am I dealer in drinks. But this policy will ruin thousands, and I want you to realise your error and do as you did in Rajkot. I would then honour you with all my heart". He also said: "According to our religion it is the duty of the host to offer the guest good bread and good wine". "But", said Gandhiji, "it must be unfermented wine". Whatever it may be, one wonders how this can be a 'religious duty" at all! What would a poor man do?

Then followed Mr. Saklatwala. "I do not drink," he said, "and thank God I have enough property to enable me to pay the property tax. But why should others regulate my life? I tell you, although I do not drink, if someone came and told me I might not drink, he would make my blood boil". He did not finish the sentence. He would, I suppose, drink if only to defy the guardian of the law! "But", said Gandhiji, smiling, "even so you do not steal, and yet there is the law against thieving. Would you, therefore, steal to defy the law?

Sir H. P. Mody, to my mind, summed up the case, which boiled down came to this: "We do not believe in prohibition. Why do you tempt us to break the law? We want to be exempted. Drink has become part of our social habit our daily life and we 'want' to drink"

"SACRIFICE OF 35 CRORES FOR 1 LAKH?

Now Gandhiji summed up his reply: "As I told the deputation that preceded you, you have come to the wrong man. There is a wide gulf between you and me. It was Dadabhai Nowroji who taught me prohibition, and the distinction between Prohibition and Temperance. Individual liberty is allowed to man only to a certain extent. He cannot forget that he is a social being, and his individual liberty has to be curtailed at every step. I would appeal to you to consider one thing. What is your population? One lakh at the most in a population of 35 crores. You have become famous in the world not as residents of Persia but as Indians. I want you to consider not in terms of your one lakh but in terms of India, not the narrow interest of your community but of the larger interest of the whole country. How can you interrupt and ruin a noble experiment? You say you cannot get rid of this, so very much you are wedded to it! You are not fair to yourselves there. You have given up so many things. You gave up your language and adopted Gujarati, you changed your dress you changed many of your manners and customs. Why must you then stick to this one infirmity? You may plead your weakness but for Heaven's sake don't advance the plea of individ-

(Continued on Page 31).

GOVERNMENT'S "NO" TO PARSIS

NO EXEMPTION FROM PROHIBITION

The Parsi community will not be exempted from the operation of the prohibition scheme. Government have no desire to interfere with religious observances and are prepared to allow the use of liquor to those who consider liquor obligatory for religious ceremonies.

This is reported to be the decision of the Government of Bombay, which has been conveyed to Mr. M. P. Kharegat, I.C.S., (Retired), President of the Committee appointed by the Parsi Anjuman meeting held in Bombay on March 29, last, in a reply to his letter addressed to the Prime Minister of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher. The reply states that Government have very carefully considered the various points urged by the Committee.

Government state in their letter that they trust the Parsi community will appreciate that it is impossible for them to accept the claim that the community should be exempted from the prohibition scheme. Government are, it is understood, of the opinion that no Indian community could be excluded from the scope of prohibition without rendering the whole scheme entirely nugatory. This is, according to Government, one of the vital conceptions of the scheme, and Government will not be able to consider any modification of their scheme in this respect.

FOR RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.

As regards the use of liquor at religious ceremonies, Government, it is gathered have stated that they have no desire to interfere with religious observances and are prepared to allow the use of liquor to those who consider it obligatory for religious ceremonies. For this purpose Government would invite the co-operation of some responsible body or authority of the Parsi community with a view to framing and working a suitable set of rules which might meet reasonable requirements as regards the use of alcoholic liquor at these ceremonies and which might, at the same time, ensure that the privilege is not abused.

With regard to another point urged by the Committee that prohibition would give rise to considerable unemployment among the community, Government state that they have recognised that the enforcement of prohibition is likely to give rise to temporary unemployment among certain sections of the population connected with the liquor trade. The problem, it seems, is at present under the consideration of Government, and they will be glad to receive the helpful co-operation of the Parsi community in formulating constructive schemes for the relief of unemployment consequent on the introduction of prohibition.

RELIEF OF TAXATION.

Government further state that the only basis on which the new property tax can be legally assessed and collected is that of the annual rateable value of property and not of the actual income derived therefrom. This is in reply to the demand put forward by the Committee that relief of taxation should be given in respect of charity schemes for the housing of the poor.

Government add that they are aware that in certain housing schemes for the poor the rateable value of the properties is higher than the actual rentals charged to the tenants and that in such cases hardship would result if the tax is charged on the rateable value. Government are devoting their attention to such cases, but, at the same time, they point out that if the tax be levied on the actual rentals, it will create certain legal difficulties by countenancing the contention that the property tax would, in that case, take the character of a tax on income.

NATION-BUILDING ACTIVITY.

Government express in their letter the sincere hope that the Parsi community as a whole and the Parsi Panchayet in particular, will think of prohibition as part of a great programme of nation-building activities which, according to them, deserves the support of every right-minded and patriotic Indian.

It is understood that Government's reply will be considered at a meeting of the Parsi Prohibition Protest Committee to be held early next week, when important decisions will be taken as to the next step the Committee should take in regard to Government's decision.

Dry Day And Wet Weather

Scrupulous Care Taken To Prevent Smuggling Of Liquor

BOMBAY Saturday.

Wet weather and a Dry Day are the two outstanding features of the city to-day.

The officials have spared no pains to make complete success of the experiment.

Elaborate arrangements have been made to keep a vigilant watch over smugglers. All railway stations are being carefully guarded and special duty men have been posted on the outskirts of the city to make sure that no liquor is brought into the city from the suburbs and outstations.

It is the firm desire of the Excise Minister, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, that the experimental stages of the Prohibition scheme should be crowned with full success and to that effect he has issued instructions to the Excise Department that everything possible should be done to prevent smuggling.

Mr. Gowan-Taylor, the Commissioner of Excise has personally seen to it that his staff carries out the vigilance duties in the most scrupulous manner and that there are no loopholes left for smugglers to steal a march over them.

PEOPLE STARVING IN MAHARAJGANJ

Govt. Urged To Intervene And Give Relief

GORAKHPUR, June 7.

Virtually famine conditions are prevailing in the Maharajganj Tehsil at present, according to Mr. Shibbanlal Saxena, M.L.A. He describes scenes of people starving, some not receiving a single meal even in two days, and some eating bread made of Goolar and of sakhua fruits.

The reasons for this state of affairs, proceeds Mr. Saxena, are the havoc caused by floods, failure of cane crop last year, besides failure of three crops of rice and rabbi.

Unless the Government intervene immediately and distribute 'Taqavi' loans and remit land revenue, concludes Mr. Saxena, the fields will remain unsown.—A. P.

BERLIN, June 10.

Dr. Wohltat of the Ministry of Economics has left for Spain to discuss economic relations with the Spanish Government.—Reuter.

Prohibition Deputation To Premier

European Association's Representation

POONA, June 9.

A deputation of the European Association waited upon the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister, and the Hon. Dr. Gilder, Minister for Health, this afternoon and represented the needs of the European community arising out of Government's prohibition programme, particularly with regard to the position of the clubs and the question of units permitted under the prohibition. The question was considered in its several aspects and the Ministers promised to give their best attention to the consideration urged by the deputation before taking any decision

The deputation was with the Ministers for over an hour.

LATHI CHARGE ON KISAN SATYAGRAHIS

Prof. Ranga's Appeal To Madras Ministry

NIDUBROLU, June 7.

In the course of a press statement, Prof. Ranga, M.L.A., Vice-President, A. I. Kisan Sabha, says:

"It is extremely shocking that the police and magistrate under this Congress Government of Madras should be so free with their lathi charges. It is in striking contrast with the absence of any such lathi charges in the recent Bihar Kisan struggles over Bakhast lands. Could our repression be in any way due to the absence of Rajen Babu at the head of our Congress or the presence of an extremely rightist ministry in our Province?

Not so long ago we heard of indiscriminate lathi charges on the Katipatam Kisan men and women. To-day we hear of the brutal lathi-charges on the brave Kisans of Munagala, while they were trying to plough their own lands which were occupied by the local zamindar. Is it impossible for the police to arrest all the Kisans who offer such peaceful satyagraha? Why has the Government so far failed to win for these peasants the return of their lands, houses and other properties which they have had good reason to know to have been forcibly and unlawfully taken away from them?

I learn that already 150 peasants are arrested and many thousands are ready to be court arrest in order to fight for justice in the most non-violent faction. I do hope that the Congress Government will not resort to the vicious practices of its predecessor of avoiding the arrest of our Kisans by lathi-charging them and thus hoping to break their morale through sheer brute force.

I wish to sound a note of warning that these peasants have decided to face the worst possible repression in their struggle for justice. Let not our Congress ministry win an un-Congress and anti-national reputation by allowing these police excesses and brutalities. I appeal to the Congress ministers to intervene in the matter and see that all the properties of our peasants which have been taken away from them by the local landlord's men are returned without any more delay."

It is reliably learnt that Prof. Ranga is intending to proceed to Munagala in a few days.

Digboi Deadlock To Continue

Strikers Want Govt.'s Lawful Protection

CALCUTTA, June 9.

Although details have not been disclosed, it is learnt from well-informed sources that the respective attitude of the management of the Digboi Oil Company and labour leaders leaves hardly any room for immediate settlement of the dispute.

Sudhin Pramanik, the striker's representative in the course of a talk with the Congress President after the latter had heard the viewpoint of the Oil Company reiterated the demands which he had submitted when he met Dr. Rajendra Prasad in Calcutta on June 1.

The demands in short are that Government should immediately refer the matter to arbitration of a high court judge or a conciliation board, should withdraw all military forces from the strike area and stop recruitment of outside labour during the period in which the strike continues.

Pramanik further said in case the Company refused to abide by Government's decision to refer the matter to arbitration, to discontinue recruitment of outside labour, the Congress Ministry of Assam should immediately announce its definite attitude towards the strike situation and render all reasonable protection to "lawful strikers."—A. P.

PLEA FOR 'VARSITY FOR MAHARASTRA

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye's Address To Poona Rotarians

"Time is very favourable now for establishing the Maharashtra," University" observed Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, ex-minister of education, addressing the Poona Rotarians at their luncheon held at the Poona Gymkhana yesterday. The subject of discourse was "New Universities in India."

Dr. Paranjpye reviewed the position of Indian Universities since their very inception, and stated that while universities of olden days were examining bodies, recent ones were teaching universities.

MAHARASTRA'S CASE

Dealing with the question of the Maharashtra University Dr. Paranjpye said that this university should be unitary, teaching, federal university. It should not be an affiliating body. As to the cost thereof, the learned lecturer opined that another two lakhs and a half would be sufficient to run this university.

The lecturer also stressed the need for reorganisation of secondary system of education.

Conciliation Officer

SIMLA, May 10.

The name of Mr. Shattock, I.C.S., who was till recently the Under Secretary of the Defence Department being mentioned for the post of Conciliation Officer which is to be shortly amalgamated with Supervisorship of railway labour.

HARWOOD LEAGUE

Soccer Thrills At The Cooperage

'All-Military' Tussle Ends In Goalless Draw

'Battle Royal' Between R. A. Colaba And South Lancs "D"

On paper—the Senior Harwood League 'all-military' encounter—between two of Bombay's finest soccer teams—14th Heavy Battery R.A. and "D" Company South Lancs—scheduled to be played last evening on the Cooperage ground— looked attractive enough for even the most 'exacting' soccer fan. In the keen, well-balanced—and ultimately drawn—neither side having scored—tussle that followed, the Infantrymen and the Gunners both joined hands in carrying things even beyond our 'on paper' expectations.

MEMORABLE GAME

During the course of the game play frequently rose to 'memorable' heights—memorable particularly because of the magnificent displays given by the respective pivots—McDermott and Hennin and by the two custodians—Drynan and Warnock.

"D" COMPANY OPEN WELL

Combining better and exploiting more scientific methods—"D" Company were the first to get going. Following an initial couple of minutes of up and down ball-swinging—Whittaker receiving from Hennin put Paget on the run—and the latter working himself up spiritedly—tapped the ball on to Robson for that player to test Drynan with a hard low straight-drive in the 3rd minute of play—the Battery custodian however, was on his feet in the twinkling of an eye and for that player to test Drynan—in the 3rd minute of play—with a hard, low straight-drive—which the Battery custodian—however—smothered in effortless style. The Infantrymen continued to be on the offensive—and—apart from an indifferent breakaway—in the 4th minute—by Smith—culminating in Foster intercepting successfully—with a hefty kick—the first quarter saw the Gunners 'continuously' defending their charge with unusual grit and determination.

MCDERMOTT'S GREAT DISPLAY

McDermott—as is his usual wont—worked like a Trojan—and that the "D" Company were unable to take the lead during this 'advantage-in' period—was as much due to his clever anticipation and uncanny tackling—as to Drynan's really smart work between the uprights. Apart from the shots—he actually smothered—the Gunners' custodian—displayed great powers of judgment on at least two occasions—when he voluntarily left his charge to intercept a couple of really dangerous 'centre' movements by Whittaker and Robson respectively. Then in the 11th minute of the game—the "D" Company were again distinctly unlucky—when Robson's magnificent long-range drop shot just sailed over after beating Drynan all ends up.

GUNNERS WARM UP

This was the signal for a vigorous return attack by the Gunners—who now—not only 'shook-off' the role of second-fielders which they had hitherto been playing—but actually worked themselves up in fine concerted style to gradually retain their lost grip over the game. Cawley, Smith and Burgess—being constantly 'fed' by McDermott with accurate well timed pivotal passes—all spelt danger—individually and collectively. The Infantrymen—however were in no mood to take things 'lying down'— and backed up by a perfectly 'safe' goalie and equally sound anchorman—they refused to yield an inch of danger-zone-territory—though however they also had their share of luck when on two occasions—in the 20th and 29th minute of the game—Smith and Burgess respectively put over from ten yards range—with Warnock only to beat

BLANK RECESS CARD

On the other side—the "D" Company were awarded two corners within a minute of each other but Rush, Brack and Drynan were all well up to the 'flag kicks' and effectively repulsed Whittaker and Daly's threatening 'in-rushes.'

A blank recess card just about 'indexed' the trend of play during the earlier period—the territorial advantage, however, going slightly with the "D" Company.

EXHILARATING SOCCER

On resumption, with both teams going all out for the 'all-important' goal—the game took a more exhilarating turn. Both charges were alternately visited, with machine-like regularity, —Whittaker, Daly, Robson and Hennin rendering fine service for the Infantrymen—while McDermott—who was easily the best player on the field—along with Smith, Cawley and Burges functioned best for the Gunners. The latter half was so packed with 'thrills' and 'vagaries'—reminiscent of all that is 'breath-taking' in soccer—that it is difficult to single out any 'one' incident.

FITTING CULMINATION

Suffice it to say —that all the 'twenty-two' men on the field contributed their own bit towards making this all-military encounter a 'festival' of healthy robust soccer—played throughout the sixty minutes—on neat and 'sportsmanlike' lines. And when the final whistle still found the score-card 'spotless—the supporters of both camps unconditionally accepted the verdict—a goalless draw—as a fitting culmination to an hour of well-balanced—fought every inch of the way' football.

RESULT:

SOUTH LANCS "D" Nil
14TH HEAVY BATTERY R.A. Nil

The teams were:

SOUTH LANCS "D": Warnock, Henderson and Foster, Wilbraham, Hennin and Vernon, Paget, Robson, Whittaker, Daly and Conway.

14TH HEAVY BATTERY R. A: Drynan, Rush and Brack, Thorley, McDermott and Perrin, Smith, Lord, Cawley, Perry and Burgess.

REFEREE: Mr. Hudson.

To-day's Match

(Cooperage)

6 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y.M.C.A.

Women's Hockey

League Leaders In Goalless Draw

Bombay City "A's" Claim For Championship Honours

Dame Fortune, as she has done throughout the present women's hockey season, once again, on Saturday, smiled on Bombay City Club "A" in their League fixture against the Vincent Club. A zero-zero tally was the verdict at the close.

GOAL AVERAGE CONTROVERSY

Both teams before Saturday's tie were level in points. The Bombay City, however, were with 19 goals for and none against (my hat's off to Mrs. Peat); the Vincent Club, on the other hand, had scored 21 goals and conceded only one. A scholar at figures laid the law down on all sides on Saturday that the goal average favoured Bombay City. So be it. Hard luck Vincent Club, there would have been the world's difference to-day if Bombay City 'B' had turned out for their fixture against the girls from Dadar, instead of allowing a walk-over, much to the benefit of their seniors.

However, congratulations to the winners on winning the triple crown of the realm of women's hockey. They have played well this season, and the luck that has come their way, is all in the game.

The Vincent Club, every one hopes, will stick to their guns and next year, perhaps, it will be their turn.

DADAR GIRLS UNLUCKY

Saturday's game was to some extent in favour of the Dadar team, their forwards missed three positive sitters, and in the second half, when Mrs. Peat miskicked, Vincent Club should certainly have earned a point.

The City girls also missed openings, but these could not be labelled sitters. On both sides the goalkeepers were brilliant. Miss P. Wood for Vincent Club and Miss J. Moore for the City were pillars of strength for their respective sides, though Miss J. Moore put more hustle and bustle into her back-line defence. The demure Miss O. Rodriques was as fine a pivot the Vincent Club could find. She was here, there and everywhere, defending, attacking and feeding. Miss L. Pusey-Gay was the pick of the opposite half-line and she did her duty perfectly. Miss D. Rose and Miss E. George were splendid wingers and did much for the Dadar side. Miss C. D'Souza, outside-right and Mrs. L. Lynn, left-inner, were the stars of the City forward line.

HOW GAME WENT

Bombay City earned a short-corner in the early stages. The hit-in was perfect. Mrs. Lynn instead of trying a shot put it out to Miss Cohen, who, though well placed, let the ball go out. At the other end Miss I. Wood made her first mistake of the evening when she threw away a likely opening, that was created by a correct pass from Miss Rose. Play was transferred and Miss Peggy Wood did some clever foiling of a number of determined raids. Vincent Club were next in the picture and the City defence had a tough and anxious time. In the 18th minute the City let a nice chance to score go abegging. Miss H. Wood was tested shortly after, but the Dadar goalkeeper was as safe as houses.

Vincent Club dominated for a few minutes. A short corner came to the City, following a breakaway. This award bore no fruit. In the last minute of this period Miss I. Wood added to her early blunder by allowing overanxiousness rob her of scoring with only Mrs. Peat to beat.

CITY HAVE HARD TIME

Resuming the Vincent Club attacked, though soon after they had to contend with some dangerous movements by the City quintette. In the three minutes that followed, the C t. goal had a charmed life. As three successive shots, that with ordinary luck should have been goals, were somehow intercepted. A short-corner to the Vincent Club failed to bring compensation. The City relieved pressure, after experiencing the hardest time in the game. Play was of an up and down nature for a while. A short corner to the City was cleared, but a nice passing movement took them again into the opposite circle. Here Miss C. D'Souza was unable to use a good opening. Now came the incident where Vincent's Club poor luck showed up; a hot shot by Miss O. Rodriques was allowed through by Miss Moore, who mishit. Mrs. Peat in trying to kick clear did not get her boot to the ball properly, and the missile trickled on dead slow to stop a fraction of an inch the wrong side of the goal line. Before a Vincent Club player could reach the ball, it was put out of play.

EVEN EXCHANGES

Both sides put their all into the game. The exchanges were level, though when the City once got through Miss H. Wood capped a display of good goalkeeping by stopping a potential goal-getting shot in grand style. Time came and the score remained at love all.

RESULT:

VINCENT CLUB ..... Nil.
BOMBAY CITY "A" .... Nil.

TEAMS:

VINCENT CLUB:—Mrs. H. Wood; Miss P. Wood and Miss M. Barker; Miss I. Rodriques, Miss O. Rodriques and Miss M. Constantine; Miss D. Rose, Mrs. O. Mason, Miss O. Lloyd, Miss I. Wood and Miss E. George.

BOMBAY CITY "A":—Mrs. Peat; Miss D. Mayhew and Miss J. Moore; Miss [illegible] Mellow, Miss L. Pusey-Gay and Miss V. Skill; Miss C. D'Souza, Miss R. Crawley, Miss D. Morgan, Mrs. L. Lynn and Miss M. Cohen.

"A" WARD CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP

It is requested that those desiring to enrol themselves as members of the Indian National Congress in this Ward may obtain the application form from the office of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee, Bazargate Street, Fort. The office will be kept open for the purpose for six hours in a day as follows:—

From 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. (S.T.), from 12 Noon to 2 p.m. (S.T.), and from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. (S.T.).

An applicant on being enrolled shall receive a card which he shall produce at every election if he wishes to exercise his vote

The public are reminded that as the period of enrolment this time is very short, they will enrol themselves as Congress members at the earliest convenient time.

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA, KHAR.

Free classes are held in the Laxmi Society's Pavilion, 10th Road, under the auspices of the above Sabha. For further information please inquire at Khadi Seva Sangh, near Khar Station.

PUPILS' OWN SCHOOL, VILE PARLE

The above school has re-opened on 5-6-39. Admissions are open free for some time. The younger pupils will be in charge of a specialist who is greatly interested in the Psychological Development of the children.

SATYA SANGEETA SAMAJ, KHAR.

The above Samaj conducts classes at "Culture Garden" opposite Shree Ramkrishna Math for propaganda music. All the suburbanites will please take the fullest advantage of these classes.

BOMBAY'S NEW GRADUATES

(Continued from Page 22).

681 Mastoor, A H; 583 Sarkari, A V H; 584 Vakil, B R; 585 Ajinkya, B G M; 591 Kulkarni, N S.
597 Rau, Miss B R; 602 Telang, M G; 603 Bhagwat, V N; 605 De Souza, W; 606 Kalsekar, B L; 607 Mone, H K; 608 Pandit, A M; 610 Bisney, R J; 612 Gidh, P M; 614 Korde, A T; 616 Desai, M G; 619 Babrekar, B. P; 620 Bapat, K. S; 621 Bapat, R P; 622 Baxamusa, A A; 623 Choksi, J. R; 624 Gunaki, G S; 626 Pardiwala, R C; 627 Salaskar, S G; 628 Salvi, P G; 631 Gaikwad, Miss S L; 632 Ghatnekar, G V; 633 Bulavani, N B; 634 Ingale, B J; 637 Joshi, R D; 638 Kamble, Miss E N; 642 Naik, B M; 643 Pandit, N W; 644 Patil, D R; 645 Prabhu, Y S; 646 Ranade, P M; 647 Salvekar, V N; 648 Syed, S Q; 649 Torney, G M; 650 Vankudre, B D; 653 Nadgauda, R K; 654 Orpe, V N; 655 Shendye, R P; 658 Patel, N P; 659 Inamdar, E G; 660 Ranade, G V; 661 Sahade, G R; 665 Bake, S V; 666 Shirazi, A R; 668 Solomon, Miss S M; 670 Jadhav, W S; 671 Nagarkar, D V; 673 Karmarkar, M S; 674 Deshpande, M R; 676 Iyengar, S S; 677 Bedekar, G C; 678 Bhagwat, A K; 679 Bhalerao, S N; 680 Bondale, B M; 681 Ghate, C S; 682 Joshi, P N; 684 Kulkarni, K V; 685 Nimbalkar, M B; 687 Purandare, Miss S A; 688 Raje, Miss V D; 689 Sahasrabudhe, S G; 704 Apte, N V; 706 Barve, V T; 708 Bhagwat, A P; 710 Bhide, Y V; 711 Bhonsle, M G; 717 Doedhar, V D; 718 Deshmukh, K G; 719 Duduskar, S S; 720 Gangan, A N; 721 Gapchup, M G; 722 Havaldar, D G; 723 Jadhav, R R; 824 Joag, Miss S V; 725 Khare, M S; 727 Kolhatkar, Miss S; 728 Kulkarni, Y L; 729 Lohar, R P; 730 Londhye, B B; 731 Mankekar, Miss S P; 732 Manohar, Miss N Y; 733 Nagpurkar, P B; 734 Nargunde, P V; 735 Paranjpe, D K; 736 Patil, B B; 740 Sathave, Miss M; 742 Sawai, Miss M D; 743 Shinde, R D; 745 Vaidya, Y W; 746 Desai, D M; 748 Inchal, N K; 749 Kulkarni, V P; 753 Bhalerao, R R; 764 Kakde, S B; 771 Ranade, V V; 792 Apte, M R; 793 Aradhve, V D; 794 Bangale, N S, 795 Barve, D K; 796 Bhide, Miss V B; 801 Mandke, G K; 804 Patil, M S; 809 Bhatt, C K; 812 Joshi, V R; 820 Kopardekar, P D; 824 Bet, R V; 825 Bhurkay, C G; 826 Ghatage, R G; 827 Harshe, B L; 828 Jadhav, B. S; 829 Lahance B R; 830 Muthe, S G; 831 Paramane, A G; 832 Rathod, M U; 833 Thakar, S B; 834 Zirpe, V S; 837 Khan, A S; 842 Ghatage, L S; 846 Joshi, S D; 847 Kamoji, P K; 849 Poonekar, D B; 850 Agashe, Y N; 853 Apte, S V; 854 Asher, D M; 856 Ayachit, R V; 857 Bhagwat, B N; 859 Bhimpure, G V; 860 Chitnis, K S; 861 Chopde, S D; 863 Dekhane, B R; 864 Deochake, D G; 869 Dixit, G D; 871 Duble, G S; 872 Ekbote, S G; 873 Engineer, H D; 874 Fonseca, M; 879 Gupte, P D; 883 Joseph, B; 886 Kale R G; 887 Karmarkar, R P; 833 Karnik, B G; 891 Kulkarni, L B; 892 Kulkarni, R. B; 893 Kulkarni, S V; 897 Marathe, H M; 898 Miskin, V R; 899 Naik, B S; 900 Naik, G R; 902 Panse, B B; 903 Panse, K M; 904 Paranjpe, D V; 905 Patel, C V; 906 Patil, R K; 908 Phadke, P D; 909 Pinto, E C; 910 Pujara, H G; 911 Pundle, P K; 912 Rahimtoola, J H; 913 Rajarshi, J M; 914 Ranade, V S; 915 Shah, C J; 916 Shah, F M; 917 Shaikh, M M; 919 Shewde, M G; 920 Shidhaye, P M; 922 Tendulkar, J B; 923 Trivedi, S D; 925 Wani, T S; 926 Wani, T B; 927 Abhyankar, Miss S D; 928 Abitkar, S V; 929 Agarwal, B P; 932 Altekar, P G; 933 Apte, B K; 936 Athavale, R H; 937 Bankatsingh, G; 938 Bankhele, G S; 939 Barve, A K; 941 Bhat, P S; 943 Bhonsale, D S; 944 Bhurke, S G; 945 Bonde, D M; 947 Brahme, G G; 948 Carvalho, D J; 949 Chaudhari, B G; 950 Chaudhari, K V; 953 Chitnis, B B; 954 Chivate, V G; 955 Christie, G S; 958 Dalvi, G R; 959 Dandekar, P K; 960 Daruwala, B C; 962 Datar, R S; 963 De Luna, F; 965 Deo, M; 966 Desai, B. G. 968 Desai R B; 969 Desai, S M; 970 Deshmukh, D D; 971 Deshpande, A K; 972 Deshpande, D G; 974 Deshpande, M K; 975 Deshpande P D; 977 Deshpande, S G; 978 Deshpande, S H; 979 Deshpande, S K; 984 Dhumale, H R; 985 Dhut, M E; 986 Dixit, M G; 988 Erande, S B; 989 Fernandes, R J; 990 Fonseca, G; 992 Gadgil, G N; 994 Gadgil, P N; 996 Gavankar, D N; 997 Ghode, A R; 998 Ghode, G S; 999 Gholba, G A; 1000 Ghotge, S V; 1001 Ghurve, Miss C V; 1003 Gondal B D; 1006 Haidar, S; 1009 Jadhav, H K; 1014 Joshi, N G; 1017 Joshi, S D; 1018 Joshi, V K; 1019 Joshi, Y D; 1025 Kalkar, M K; 1026 Kamat, T C; 1028 Kanitkar, M R; 1029 Karnataki, P. L; 1030 Karpe, B G; 1032 Kawade, R M; 1034 Keni, V Y; 1036 Khadilkar, A V; 1037 Khandekar, D. S. 1039 Kharkar K. R. 1040 Kher, B D; 1041 Kondhare, M K; 1042 Kothari, P J; 1043 Kowshik, D R; 1044 Kulkarni, B R; 1046 Kulkarni, G E; 1047 Kulkarni, G G; 1049 Kulkarni, L Y; 1050 Kulkarni, M D; 1051 Kulkarni, P K; 1052 Kulkarni, R B; 1053 Kulkarni, R V; 1054 Kulkarni, S. D; 1055 Kulkarni S. A. 1057 Lalkaka, J K; 1058 Lele, M K; 1059 Limave, D N; 1062 Mandke, V A; 1064 Mhaiskar, V R; 1066 Modi, K P; 1067 Mody, A V; 1068 Moghe, V G; 1069 Mohadikar, R; 1071 Mungekar, G G; 1072 Nagaonkar, S T; 1073 Nagarkar, M R; 1074 Nagarwalla, D B; 1077 Naik, S A; 1078 Nivargi, D G; 1079 Pagare, S P; 1080 Paranjape, P K; 1031 Prabhane, Miss S V; 1082 Parekh, P J; 1083 Patankar, D S; 1084 Patel, B H; 1086 Patel, J V; 1088 Patil, A P; 1089 Patil, B T; 1091 Patil, D A; 1092 Patil, H M; 1093 Patil, H L; 1095 Patil, S R; 1097 Patil, T K; 1098 Patil. Y D; 1099 Patki, R S; 1100 Patwardhan; 1104 Pendharkar, S N; 1105 Petkar, B K; 1106 Phadke, M V; 1108 Pore, S A; 1109 Powar, N K; 1111 Pradhan, S A; 1112 Puntambekar, V S; 1113 Purohit, R D; 1115 Ranade, B D; 1118 Ranalkar, S G; 1119 Retrekar, L G; 1120 Salgarkar, S S; 1121 Salukhe, Y K; 1123 Sardesai, N S; 1125 Sathe, G M; 1128 Satpute, M G; 1129 Shah, M N; 1130 Shah, R V; 1131 Sheikh, K M; 1132 Sheri, J B; 1133 Sheth, K H; 1134 Shimpi, A R; 1137 Shinde, L R; 1138 Shinde, V S; 1139 Shirwadkar, V R; 1140 Shitole, S S; 1141 Shrotriya, Y G; 1143 Soudagar, K M G; 1144 Tailor, J P; 1145 Takle, P V; 1146 Tambakhu, D N; 1149 Tilak, V T; 1151 Tulshibagwale, N R; 1153 Upare, J T; 1154 Valdya, J D; 1155 Vakil, L H; 1157 Vasagadekar, S M; 1158 Wadekar, V R; 1159 Walke, S J; 1160 Watve, V G; 1167 Mandarkar, N P; 1168 Nimbalkar, B S; 1172 Chitnis, R S; 1174 Deshpande, V D; 1175 Dixit, K R; 1176 Gathe, P E; 1178 Kulkarni, K R; 1179 Pol, L Y; 1180; Shukla, B L; 1183 Watve, R G; 1186 Chivate, B T; 1192 Kulkarni, G K; 1193 Kulkarni, K B; 1197 Sontake, Miss V V; 1198 Bhosle, Miss L; 1213 Datar, V V; 1214 Duvedi, Y V; 1215 Gholkar, Miss A V; 1216 Gogate, S R; 1218 Malwandikar, P S; 1220 Patwardhan, L R; 1221 Vedvikhyat, P N; 1223 Patel, K H; 1224 Trivedi, G R; 1227 Karelia, V S; 1228 Mehta, U J; 1230 Ganda, M J; 1231 Hegishte, Miss H H; 1232 Patel, Miss M B; 1234 Jani, D N; [illegible]
1236 Date, Miss I V; 1237 Desai, J S; 1239 Bhatt, J J; 1240 Champaneri, V R; 1241 Dave, R A; 1242 Jani, K A; 1243 Joshi, R V; 1244 Mehta, K H; 1245 Patel, M A; 1246 Shah, R J; 1247 Upadhyay, V B; 1248 Barot, S K; 1250 Desai, D M; 1252 Divatia, Miss Y S; 1254 Oza, R N; 1255 Parekh, I N; 1256 Patel, D H; 1257 Patel, D S; 1258 Patel, P B; 1262 Barot, M B; 1263 Bhatt, A C; 1264 Bhatt, D R; 1265 Bhatt, S J; 1266 Dhagat, J M; 1267 Dhagat, K M; 1269 Doshi, Miss C C; 1270 Gandhi, H B; 1271 Joshi, C M; 1272 Mehta, H S; 1275 Parekh, Miss V N; 1276 Patel, A M; 1277 Patel, D M; 1278 Rana, U H; 1279 Sanghavi, R O; 1280 Shah, N D; 1281 Sheth, C C; 1294 Mehta, P N; 1307 Shinde, Miss M R; 1312 Vyas, J C; 1313 Ekbote, V D; 1319 Shukla, T R; 1330 Bhatt, B N; 1333 Desai, N B; 1335 Ghedia, J K; 1336 Joshi, H M; 1337 Joshi, J G; 1338 Kaji, Miss M M; 1339 Karia, N G; 1340 Mehta, K R; 1341 Patel, I L; 1342 Patel, N V; 1344 Suthar, P K; 1345 Vaidya, C N; 1347 Vyas, K N; 1356 Shukla, B D; 1358 Bhatt, C M; 1360 Dave, M M; 1361 Jha, J K; 1362 Joshi, A H; 1363 Kanugo, P S; 1364 Lalani, P C; 1365 Modak, R K; 1366 Pandya, H L; 1367 Pandya, J P; 1369 Patel, H S; 1370 Patel, M C; 1371 Patel, N R; 1372 Patel, S I; 1373 Rathod, J D; 1376 Shah, S B; 1378 Shelat, R J; 1379 Solanki, B F; 1381 Thoria, A C; 1386 Amin, K L; 1387 Baksni, V B; 1388 Balooch, H N; 1389 Balooch, M S; 1390 Behlim, Y A; 1392 Bhatt, D M; 1393 Bhatt, H M; 1394 Bhatt, I K; 1395 Bhatt, K J; 1396 Bhatt, K R; 1397 Bhatt, R H; 1398 Bhatt, V N; 1403 Chamadia, A K L; 1404 Charania, K A; 1406 Daftary, K J; 1407 Danak, T B; 1408 Darbar, A H; 1409

(Continued on Page 36).

Grand Variety Entertainment

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL TO-DAY

Sunday, 11th June, 1939 From 3 To 7 P. M.

WONDERFUL FEATS OF DHANURVIDYA

(Art of Archery)

STOPPING OF PULSE & HEART

BY

PROF. SATYAPAL

DIVINE KATHAK DANCES

BY

KUMARI JAIKOOMARI DEVI AND MASTER HIRALAL

Pupils Of Jailalji Of Jeypore

INSTRUMENTAL & VOCAL MUSIC

BY MR. P. R. KAPOOR AND HIS COMPANY OF

ALARAKHI BAI, MASTER SADIK AKHTAR, MASTER EKBAL AND OTHERS

Instrumental Music will include Sarode, Pakhavaj, Harmonium, Tabla, Sarangi, Jaltarang, Violin, Clarionet and Banjo.

SITAR SPECIALIST

Prof. S. G. Mohiuddin, Pupil of Hafiz Ali Khan will give a display of Sitar, accompanied by Tabla By Gajanano.

PROF. GOPAL SINH

will give a display of Guitar accompanied by Pakhavaj by Professor Madhavsingh Parbatsingh

Admission Tickets Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1 and Annas 8.

Tickets can be had to-day from Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

BOMBAY'S NEW GRADUATES

(Continued from Page 35).

Dave, B P; 1411 Dave, H D; 1414 Dave, Y G; 1416 Desai, B B; 1417 Desai, B K; 1418 Desai, H C; 1419 Desai, J V; 1423 Dhamdhere, G R; 1425 Divatia, N J; 1427 Doshi, U K; 1428 Ganatra, J P; 1429 Ghodadra, K J 1430 Gugarman, I I; 1432 Jamani, H S; 1433 Jani, H V; 1435 Jhaveri, S H; 1437 Joshi, N K; 1438 Joshi, P N; 1439 Joshi, S M; 1440 Joshipura, N V; 1441 Kachhi, A J; 1443 Korde, N L; 1445 Kothari, M M; 1450 Marfatia, J K; 1453 Mehta, G U; 1454 Mehta, H M; 1455 Mehta, J C; 1456 Mehta, J V; 1458 Mehta, R G; 1459 Mehta, S M; 1480 Mohite, R N; 1462 Nanavaty, S G; 1463 Nikte, S C; 1464 Nimbalkar, B M; 1465 Padhiar, V H D; 1466 Pancholi, K; 1467 Pandit, D B; 1468 Pandya, M M; 1469 Pandya, N R; 1470 Parekh, B M; 1471 Parikh, H J; 1472 Parikh, J M; 1473 Parikh, K K; 1474 Parikh, K O; 1475 Parmar, J V; 1476 Patel, A F; 1478 Patel, C K; 1479 Patel, C P; 1480 Patel, C B; 1482 Patel, G F; 1483 Patel, G N; 1484 Patel, I A; 1485 Patel, J A; 1486 Patel, K C; 1487 Patel, M B; 1489 Patel, M A; 1491 Patel, M D; 1492 Patel, N B; 1493 Patel, N J; 1494 Patel, N K; 1495 Patel, N S; 1497 Patel, N T; 1498 Patel, P L; 1500 Patel, R B; 1501 Patel, R B; 1504 Patel, S J; 1506 Patel, Y A; 1509 Pawar, S G; 1510 Pujara, H S; 1511 Rajeshirke, V D; 1512 Rawal, D S; 1513 Savant, B N; 1515 Sevak, B M; 1516 Shah, A C; 1517 Shah, A H; 1518 Shah, A V; 1519 Shah, B V; 1521 Shah, C V; 1522 Shah, D C; 1524 Shah, D M; 1525 Shah, G L; 1527 Shah, J M; 1528 Shah, J S; 1529 Shah, K J; 1531 Shah, K S; 1533 Shah, M P; 1534 Shah N C; 1535 Shah, O R; 1539 Shah, R C; 1540 Shah, R M; 1543 Shah, V F; 1544 Shaikh, M H; 1545 Shastri, V B; 1546 Seth, C K; 1550 Solanki, R L; 1554 Thakore, H K; 1555 Thakore, Miss S M; 1557 Trivedi, V J; 1559 Vaghala, H H; 1561 Vora, P S; 1562 Vora, H K; 1564 Vora, S M; 1571 Kadam, S P; 1574 Patel, B K; 1575 Patel, N D, 1576 Shah, M T; 1577 Shah, S M; 1580 Trivedi, N V; 1581 Chokshi, N D; 1582 Dheber, I N; 1585 Merchant, M B; 1586 Patel, C N; 1587 Patel, P G; 1588 Raval, B K; 1589 Soni, S P; 1592 Bhatt, D L; 1595 Dave, R S; 1596 Mehta C A; 1597 Pandya, S V; 1598 Pathak, B K; 1599 Shaikh, V P; 1600 Sudhalkar, D K; 1601 Talati, C D; 1602 Awari, G M; 1603 Chandavarkar, R G; 1604 Dilawarkhan, H S; 1605 Koimattur, G S; 1603 Shirhatti, R D; 1607 Wagle, P R; 1608 Yarguddi, R G; 1609 Athanimath, G S; 1611 Hunashimarad, M A; 1612 Rawoot, E R; 1613 Karhadkar, I M; 1616 Budihalmath, S C; 1618 Karguppi, M N; 1619 Patil, A T; 1621 Vantamutte, S B; 1625 Deshpande, V B; 1626 Dixit, K Y; 1628 Patil, R D; 1629 Walvekar, K R; 1630 Chhatre, Miss K G; 1631 Muchandimath, S S; 1632 Kerur, D L; 1634 Hiremath, S P; 1635 Rangnekar, M D; 1636 Chaugule, S K; 1638 Sangolli, Y L; 1641 Naik, V R; 1642 Akalwadi, L I; 1643 Araujo, A; 1644 Balse, L G; 1647 Hiremani, P K; 1648 Kazi, H D; 1651 Merawade, R; 1653 Shaikh M M; 1654 Vaikunthe, R T; 1657 Chebbi, M H; 1658 Dixit, N M; 1659 Desai, R B; 1662 Gnanakan, A D C; 1663 Halageri, B S; 1664 Hallikeri, S M; 1665 Hanamantgad, V N; 1666 Harpanhalli, V H; 1667 Honawar Miss L H; 1668 Hongekar J Y; 1669 Jadhav, I Y; 1670 Kalyanpurkar, S G; 1671 Kankanwadi, G S; 1674 Kulkarni, P D; 1676 Laxmeshwar, K S; 1677 Limaye, N V; 1678 Magajikondi, S G; 1679 Monoli, G S; 1680 Maragal, M R; 1682 Nadgowda, A R; 1683 Nargund, P N; 1684 Nayak, A N; 1685 Neeralagi, C C; 1686 Pathan, A S; 1689 Patil, S S; 1690 Patil, W D G; 1692 Redkar, J D 1695 Tigadi, B L; 1699 Bhosle, M A; 1700 Marawadi, K R; 1701 Powar, V N; 1702 Adhvaryu, R V; 1703 Badagi, V M; 1704 Chate, A A; 1705 Desai, S B; 1711 Pandurangi, V T; 1712 Sangoram, G R; 1713 Joshi, R S; 1714 Saraganachari, V A; 1715 Advani, Miss I A; 1716 Bakhru, S C; 1717 Bhagchandani, L N; 1718 Gajwani, T H; 1719 Gulabani, S K; 1720 Gurnani S K; 1721 Kauns, D N; 1722 Kaswaney, P P; 1723 Mathrani, P S; 1724 Ojha, N S; 1725 Valiani, K J A; 1726 Bijnani, P P; 1729 Vazirani, R C; 1730 Hashim, F J; 1731 Kirpalani, T L; 1732 Nazareth Miss J; 1734 Aga, Miss M E; 1735 Khambatta, Miss G K; 1736 Punwani, Miss P P; 1737 Soares, Miss A; 1938 Thomas, Miss W S; 1739 Memon, R M; 1740 Ramchandani, K T; 1741 Shaikh, S M S; 1742 Advani Miss R T; 1743 Advani, S J; 1745 Adwaney, T R; 1746 Alimchandani, H G; 1747 Alimchandani, Miss P J; 1748 Bhojwani, I L; 1749 Bhutani, M N; 1750 Chandiramani, Miss S L; 1751 Hussanally, S A; 1752 Jhangiani, R G; 1753 Jhangiani, Miss S G; 1754 Karamchandani, D P; 1755 Kewalramani, Miss P G; 1757 Kirpalani, Miss J K; 1760 Lalwani, A J; 1761 Mahomedally, A R G M; 1763 Mansukhani, Miss S K; 1764 Memon, A M M A; 1765 Mirchandani C L; 1766 Munshani, N S; 1767 Panjwani, L S; 1768 Ramchandani, H T; 1769 Shamdasani, R H; 1770 Shivani, M L; 1772 Sipahimalani, R J; 1774 Tejwani, D S; 1776 Uttamsingh, Miss M K; 1777 Vaswaney, M A; 1778 Vaswani, C P; 1779 Vaswani, Miss S M; 1781 Wadhwani, Miss L H; 1782 Wadhwani, Miss S H; 1785 Jaisinghani, A J; 1786 Awtaney, M K; 1790 Jhangianey, N A; 1791 Kazi, M A; 1792 Relwani, A C; 1793 Sainaney, R T; 1795 Ahuja, L K; 1797 Bahija, V P; 1801 Doshi, K T; 1802 Fekri, M S; 1806 Hinduja, B S; 1807 Jhangiani, J D; 1808 Keswani, P C; 1811 Oad, N P; 1812 Panjwani, K T; 1813 Parvani, G R; 1814 Pathan, K A; 1815 Raheja, B S; 1818 Thadhani, J K; 1819 Thadhani, Miss M T; 1822 Abro, S A; 1824 Advani, M R; 1825 Ajwani, J V; 1827 Bhavnani, P G; 1828 Bikhchandani, S L; 1829 Bisht, M D; 1830 Byramji, J H P; 1831 Chandiramani, C C; 1832 Chandiramani, G A; 1833 Chandnani, J P; 1834 De Lima, J D M; 1835 Dina H A; 1837 Haras, R D; 1838 Jadhawani, R J; 1839 Kewalaramani, S L; 1840 Kirpalani, G L; 1841 Kirpalani, U P; 1842 Kotak M L; 1844 Kureshi, H M I; 1845 Lalla, D S; 1846 Malkani, K B; 1848 Mansukhani, H L; 1849 Mansukhani, P R; 1851 Nihalani, P C; 1852 Pahuja, T D; 1853 Pattar, G K; 1855 Sajnani, P D; 1857 Sayani, J V; 1858 Shahani, Miss L T; 1860 Surahio, R M I; 1864 Wadhwani, S B; 1868 Advani, Miss L H; 1869 Bodha, R L; 1870 Hussiani, S H; 1872 Samtani, Miss G C; 1873 Sibal, O M; 1874 Sitlani, Miss S P; 1875 Parmanandani, Miss V V; 1876 Janjiani, C N; 1877 Kazi, M A M I.

The result of Candidate No. 593, 596 and 1775 is reserved.

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS

The result of Candidates No. 593, 596 as under:—

The Ellis Scholarship to H. H. Nallaseth.

The James Taylor Prize to P Y. Godbole.

The Bhau Daji Prize to G. N Dike.

The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship to P. M. Pant.

The Cobden Club Medal to G. H. Lalvani.

The Pheroz-shah Merwanji Jijibhai Avesta and Pahlavi Scholarship are divided between D. M. Katrak and N. C. Lovji.

The Pralhad Sitaram Patwardhan Scholarship to S. G. Sathaye.

The Gangadas Rangildas Scholarship to A. S. Apte.

The Pragji Thackersey Mooljl Science Scholarship (in Arts) to J. P. Correa.

The Lord Minto Scholarship to P. Y. Godbole.

The Dadoba Pandurang Thakhadkar Gold Medal to D. K. Sant.

The Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur Prize to A. S. Apte.

The award of the Dhirajlal Mathuradas Scholarship will be declared later.

Co-operative Groupings

(Continued from Page 21).

suspension of mass civil disobedience in the States and the recent public utterance of the Hon'ble Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan emphasising the need of respecting the integrity of the States, are steps in the right direction which if acted upon in a genuine spirit should assist in improving the relations of States and British India, which must be the desire of every patriotic Indian.

CALL TO PARAMOUNT POWER.

"In this connection, the responsibility of the Paramount Power is particularly great, and the eyes of the States, and of law-abiding sections of British India are critically set on Simla, to see how far they would permit the territories of States, guaranteed under solemn pledges of the British Crown, to be invaded by subversive elements from British India". Nor can any party which stands for the upkeep and sanctity of pledges cavil at the Crown implementing its pledges to the States.

CO-OPERATIVE GROUPINGS.

Your Highnesses and gentlemen, the question of co-operative grouping of States for certain administrative purposes is, as you know, exercising the minds of many Rulers. Our position in this matter, has been unequivocally declared in the Princes' reply to the Viceroy's opening address at the last Chamber session. We stand by that declaration. The matter has already been examined by a Special Committee of Ministers whose report has been circulated. Later, this subject has been discussed within various regional groups of States with or without their respective political officers. But, as the question is of an All-India importance, the Standing Committee of Princes have appointed a Special Committee of Rulers with majority of those primarily concerned with this question, in order to see how far the various proposals now made are reconcilable with the sovereignty and the autonomy of the States concerned in accordance with the position taken up by the Princes in their reply to His Excellency the Viceroy's opening address to the last Chamber session.—A. P.

INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION

Princes Discuss Revised Draft

Various viewpoints with regard to the general and political aspects of the revised draft of Instrument of Accession were put forth at the informal conference of Rulers and representatives of States at the Taj on Saturday

It is understood that nothing surprising or unexpected was said at the meeting with regard to the main item of discussion as the Conference met only for two hours in the evening. The morning session was mainly occupied by the Chancellor's opening address.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

The following Press Communique was issued at the end of the meeting:—

"The informal conference of Rulers and representatives of States commenced its deliberations to-day under the chairmanship of His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, Chancellor, Chamber of Princes. Over 50 Princes and about 50 Representatives of States authorised to represent their Rulers in their unavoidable absence as well as about 100 other Ministers and Secretaries attended the Conference. At the outset His Highness the Chancellor read a telegram from His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad expressing his inability to come to Bombay owing to important preoccupation and inconvenient weather and wishing every success to the Conference This message was enthusiastically received.

His Highness the Chancellor then delivered his opening address. Thereafter Their Highnesses of Bikaner, Dewas (Junior Branch) and Panna addressed the Conference. The Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari, Mr. Madhav Rao of Mysore, Mr. Zaidi of Rampur and Mr. Zutshi of Rewa expressed their views with regard to the general and political aspects of the revised draft of the Instrument of Accession.

The conference will again meet to-day (Sunday) morning."

"SACRIFICE OF 35 CRORES FOR 1 LAKH"

(Continued from Page 32).

dual liberty. There you have given away the whole case. You have sacrificed much for India, sacrifice this bad habit too. I have seen men and women wallowing in gutters in South Africa and families ruined".

Sir H. P. Modi, interrupting: "Where do you see the ruin in India?"

"I tell you I have seen it with my own eyes. There is the tragic case of my own son. 60,000 men in Ahmedabad are blessing the prohibitionist. I claim that the moral conscience of the public is with me. The issue between us is the narrowest possible. Do you want to press the question of a few individual consciences to the extent of ruining a whole country?"

"But are there not other evils? There is gambling, for instance."

"None so disastrous as this, and this breeds the rest. But I am for the abolition of gambling too. This evil, however, ruins the victim body and soul."

"The same thing would happen if you were to overeat! You are talking of the 60,000 millhands in Ahmedabad. Why not listen to the appeal of 50,000 Parsis of Bombay? Drunkenness is unknown amongst us."

"Let us assume that for a moment. It proves that you are temperate. Well then, why will you not carry your temperateness a little further and co-operate in this the greatest of all moral reforms in India? And remember there is ample provision for those who need drink for their health or religious rites. I suggest your working along these lines but not seeking to ruin the reforms."

"But why drag the line between Europeans and Indians?"

Gandhiji retorted, "Call it my weakness, and agitate for including the Europeans too in the prohibition. They will, like us, profit by being included in the general law. Their health will not suffer for they will have all the drink they may need for their health."

Welcome Change In Weather

BOMBAY Saturday.

The advent of the monsoon has wrought a welcome change in the weather in Bombay. To-day is one of the coolest days that Bombay has had for the last three months.

A cool north-westernly wind is blowing over the city. The temperature has gone down appreciably though except for two showers, one at midnight, and the other a little before daybreak, there was practically no rain since yesterday. The skies are however cloudy, relieved at intervals by bright rays of sunshine.

The rainfall figures up to 8 a.m. to-day are as follows:—

Colaba	0.73 cents.
St. George	0.88 cents.
J. J. Hospital	0.95 cents.
Matunga	0.43 cents.

The total rainfall till June 10, during last year was as follows:—

Colaba	14.95
St. George	14.22
J. J. Hospital	14.44
Matunga	11.62

The maximum temperature is 86.2, while the minimum has gone down to 75.2. The fall in the temperature has brought about a welcome change in the weather.

MONSOON WEATHER IN POONA

POONA, June 9.

Absence of sun and clouded skies whole of the day, with continuous drizzle since the evening heralded the monsoon in Poona to-day.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 10-6-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —0.31 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.2 degrees 3.4 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.2 degrees 3.9 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 81 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 139 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4.

Rain in 24 hours 0.73 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.87 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 0.88 inches.

Weather Remark:—Rain

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 10-6-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.90 inches and a compensated aneroid 26.69 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level

NO MEDIATION AND NO NEGOTIATION

Aryan Satyagraha In Nizam's State

The Secretary of the International Aryan League, Delhi, wires:—

The news published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 8th June that the Hon'ble Mr. Ghanshyamsingh Gupta, President, International Aryan, League, Delhi, is going to Hyderabad for negotiations is absolutely unfounded and misleading.

There is no question whatsoever of negotiations with Sir Akbar Hyderi or any other agencies, nor of mediation on the part of Mahatma Gandhi.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, June 10.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature. Max	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 Hours	Total Since 1st June	Difference to normal.
Agra	101	73	1.0	1.1	+0.9
Amraoti	101	77	—	0.1	—1.3
Akola	99	78	—	0.5	—0.7
Ahmedabad	101	75	0.3	0.6	+0.5
Ajmer	91	76	T	0.6	+0.5
Ahmednagar	85	73	0.2	1.7	—0.4
Ambala	96	75	—	1.3	+1.3
Allahabad	103	85	—	0.3	+0.1
Benares	104	85	—	0.7	+0.7
Bareily	104	83	—	0.1	—0.7
BOMBAY	86	75	0.7	0.9	—2.5
Bangalore	86	67	—	0.1	—1.4
Bhopal	98	81	—	0.4	—
Baroda	101	73	1.5	1.7	—
Belgaum	79	69	0.5	3.3	+0.8
Bahawalpore	99	84	—	—	—0.1
Bijapur	94	72	—	0.9	—0.6
Bellary	93	77	—	—	—0.8
Bhavnagar	100	75	0.1	0.1	—0.5
Chittagong	88	79	—	2.8	—2.6
Calcutta	—	—	—	—	—
Cuttack	—	—	—	—	—
Cawnpore	103	86	—	0.4	—
Calicut	79	73	1.3	12.7	+1.8
Colombo	86	73	2.1	3.4	—0.3
Cheerapunji	—	—	—	—	—
Cocanada	102	85	—	—	—0.9
Cochin	79	73	1.1	15.5	+6.3
Dehra Dun	93	73	T	0.6	—0.2
Delhi	98	80	—	—	—0.3
Dehra I. Khan	100	83	—	—	—0.1
Darjeeling	—	—	—	—	
Desa	102	77	0.1	0.1	—
Dalhousie	—	—	—	0.9	—0.1
Fort Sandeman	96	76	—	0.1	—
Gorakhpur	103	83	—	2.6	+1.5
Hyderabad (Dn.)	99	79	—	0.2	—1.4
Hyderabad (Sd.)	102	81	—	—	—
Indore	96	73	0.1	0.8	—0.2
Jhansi	101	84	T	0.1	+0.1
Jubbulpore	101	82	—	0.2	—
Jacobabad	105	88	—	—	—
Jaipur	96	76	—	0.3	+0.1
Karwar	—	—	—	—	—
Karachi	91	82	—	—	—0.1
Kodaikanal	66	54	—	1.8	+0.2
Khandwa	98	80	—	0.2	—0.8
Lucknow	100	82	—	0.3	—
Ludhiana	98	79	T	0.6	+0.4
Lahore	101	81	—	—	—0.1
Lyallpur	—	—	—	—	—
Multan	101	85	—	—	—0.1
Mysore	83	67	0.1	0.3	—1.0
Madras	102	84	—	—	—0.7
Marmagoa	82	75	1.3	5.6	—
Malegaon	92	67	0.2	1.2	—0.1
Mussoorie	73	58	0.1	1.1	+0.5
Mahableshwar	69	61	0.3	2.3	—3.1
Murree	76	62	—	—	—0.7
Mount Abu	82	66	T	0.3	+0.1
Masulipatam	104	85	—	—	—1.4
Mandalay	—	—	—	—	—
Mangalore	84	73	0.5	7.4	—4.1
Meerut	—	—	T	0.4	—0.2
Mercara	69	64	0.4	2.3	—4.0
Nagpur	103	76	0.8	1.5	—0.4
Ootacamund	62	53	—	4.0	+1.1
Patna	101	87	—	1.1	+0.1
Peshawar	99	82	—	—	—0.1
Poona	84	71	0.6	0.7	—0.9
Pachmarhi	90	74	—	0.5	—0.4
Port Blair	84	72	2.3	10.3	+2.5
Quetta	93	—	—	—	—
Ranchi	96	74	—	0.6	—0.8
Rawalpindi	100	81	—	—	—0.3
Rangoon	83	77	0.1	3.7	—1.3
Ratnagiri	81	74	2.6	9.5	+1.5
Rajkot	103	87	—	—	—0.2
Sialkot	101	85	—	—	—0.1
Srinagar	89	63	—	—	—0.3
Sholapur	96	74	0.1	1.0	—0.9
Shillong	—	—	—	—	—
Simla	64	55	0.1	0.7	—0.3
Surat	96	73	0.4	0.4	—0.2
Salem	94	75	—	1.5	+0.2
Trichinopoly	97	81	—	1.9	+1.3
Trivandrum	81	76	T	1.8	—1.5
Vizagapatam	91	85	—	—	—1.4

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

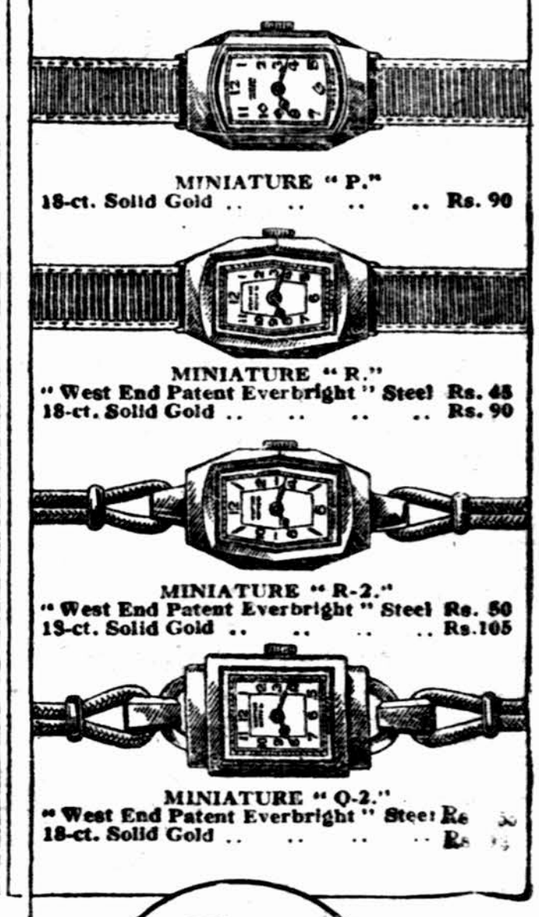
Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 8th June.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	2,167	263,768	263,036
Japan and China	16,908	1,001,304	583,475
Coast Ports		30,830	55,147
Up-country by Rail		225,254	307,693
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		29,610	21,171
Total	19,075	1,550,766	1,230,528

ATTRACTIVE MINIATURES IN MANY DAINTY STYLES



MINIATURE "P."
18-ct. Solid Gold .. .. Rs. 90

MINIATURE "R."
"West End Patent Everbright" Steel Rs. 45
18-ct. Solid Gold .. .. Rs. 90

MINIATURE "R-2."
"West End Patent Everbright" Steel Rs. 50
18-ct. Solid Gold Rs.105

MINIATURE "Q-2."
"West End Patent Everbright" Steel Rs
18-ct. Solid Gold .. .. Rs

MIDGET "B."
18-ct Solid Gold ... Rs. 120

MIDGET "A."
18-ct. Solid Gold ... Rs. 120

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ECHOES OF SURAT BOAT TRAGEDY

Licences And Safety Measures Recommended

SURAT: June 9.

"Overloading was the major predisposing factor of the mishap."

This is reported to be the finding of the inquiry committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in connection with the Surat boat disaster.

The committee has, it is understood, submitted to the Government its report on the tragedy which covers about 75 pages.

The accident, it will be recalled occurred last year during the Baler festival, involving as many as 85 lives.

Regarding inability to save the lives of passengers the committee observes that the facts of the tragedy were such that no assistance could have been given in the circumstances. The tragedy was sudden and unexpected and the period during which it occurred was extremely short. And the belief that many lives would have been saved, had there been more energy or readiness on the part of the rescuers or the boatmen, has no foundation.

The Committee has reached the conclusion that the accident could not be directly attributed to the default in duty on the part of any person in authority.

LICENCES FOR BOATS

The Committee has recommended the introduction of licensing system for boats on hire and carrying not more than ten passengers. It has also proposed that the district officers and customs officers should see within their respective spheres that boats for hire are properly equipped and manned.

The Committee has also recommended that measures of safety such as rescue service, should be developed in the port of Surat, if necessary, by the Customs Department and the Municipality by mutual co-operation, and that special precautions should be taken on occasions such as melas and fairs to prevent accidents. It is also proposed that authorities should be invested with the power of prohibiting all boat traffic when such traffic is considered to be dangerous.—United Press.

RAJKOT:—Mr. and Mrs. Madavji Maru who owns several collieries in Jharia, gave a dinner party to celebrate the birth of son and heir. Mr. Maru has contributed towards several institutions here. The resident left for Port Okha where he stays for about a week.

NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT DOWN

Easier Trend In Silver: Gold Quiet

LIVERPOOL WHEAT DECLINES

BOMBAY: June 10.

NEW YORK COTTON

The activity in New York Cotton continued very low as there was absence of any definite developments in Washington. The uncertainty surrounding subsidy still hampered operations.

BULLION

Local Silver price declined on considerable liquidation, which scared off buyers.

Gold was quiet but easier. Rupee-Sterling exchange imparted better tone.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, June 10.

Previous closing	8.45
To-day's opening	8.45
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	8.44
Difference	—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939

Liverpool, June 10.

Previous closing	4.69
To-day's opening	4.64
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	4.62
Difference	—.07

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 172-8
April May 1940	Rs. 160-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 10.

The trading in October commenced at 8.45 i.e. unchanged from the last closing.

Prices steadied on scattered trade and foreign support but the demand on the whole remained slow with weather favourable and fears of increased loan repossessions. October after touching 8.46 met with scattered liquidation finally closing at 8.44.

BOMBAY COTTON Late Trading

Bombay, June 10.

Locally, Broach July/August opened at Rs. 171-10 and then it sharply rose to 173-2 at which the market remained closed.

The closing quotation for April/May was Rs. 180.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 10.

Following are the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

July (9.31/9.30) 9.30/9.30
October (8.42/8.42) 8.45/8.44
December (8.19/8.19) 8.18/8.18

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, June 10.

American July (5.05) 5.02
American October (4.65) 4.62
Giza July (6.59) 6.51
Giza October (6.64) 6.55

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, June 10.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 3/4) 1-3 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5 1/2) 1-5 1/2

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop June July (£25 1/4 sellers) £26 sellers
Dunlop August (£28 1/2) £28 1/2 sellers
Lightning August £26 1/2) £26 1/2 sellers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay June July (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata June (£13 1/16 sellers) £13 sellers
Linseed La Plata June (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 1/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£12 3/16 paid) £12 1/4 sellers

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 10.

Previous closing	4.68 5/16
To-day's opening	4.68 5/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 10.

Previous closing	4.68.35
To-day's opening	4.68.31
To-day's closing	4.68.33

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, June 10.

Previous closing	176.73
To-day's opening	176.73
To-day's closing	176.73

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 10.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.31 and then eased to 4.68.29 on lack of interest with subsequent changes being small.

Franc opened at 176.73 and continued very steady with hardly any important fluctuation.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32 sellers) 1-5 29/32 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.181) 13.181
New York on Bombay (34.94) 34.94
Berlin on Milan (0.87) 0.87
London on Milan (89.07) 89.07
London on Shanghai (0-6 1/2 nominal) 0-6 1/2 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-5) £7-8-5
Silver (19 7/8d.) 19 13/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent
4 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 7/8 to 7/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, June 10.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Small Indian selling. Poor support. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, June 10.

Spot	(19 7/8d) 19 13/16d—1/16
Forward	(19 11/16d) 19 5/8d—1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, June 10.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-5) £7-3-5

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, June 10.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 48 1/4d.

Trading was quiet and inactive with the majority of traders off awaiting outside developments.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

Bombay, June 10.

SILVER

Silver ready	52 3 6
Silver Ashad	52 2 6
Silver Shravan	51 15 6

GOLD

Gold ready	37 2 0
Gold Ashad	37 2 3
Gold Shravan	37 2 6
Sovereign	23 10 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 10.

Wheat September	3 3 6
Wheat January	3 7 0
Linseed September	5 9 0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT Closing Quotation

Liverpool, June 10.

The closing quotation for Liverpool wheat (July) was 47 1/8d

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 10.

The following are the opening rates:
General Motors (dol 44 1/4) dol 45 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 25) dol 25 3/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 48 1/8) dol 49 3/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 108

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Upward Trend In Discounts

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON June 10.

The Stock Market owing to usual half-year demand clearing banks were disinclined to conserve their resources than buy bills. Consequently, the upward trend of discounts made further headway. Furthermore, with treasury bills offerings increased next week from 45 to 50 million sterling, operators anticipate this week's average rate of 23/32 will be improved upon.

Wall Street closed steady.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Good Enquiries For Teas

CALCUTTA, June 10.

Jutes ruled steady and moderate business was put through. Coals kept very steady but the trading somewhat was restricted. In teas, good enquiries prevailed for more selected stocks but business somewhat restricted as sellers were reserved. Miscellaneous: Speculative issues continued to rule quiet. Among other stocks Midnapore Zemindary marked down further while Borooah Timber showed good rise over their last quotations. Govt securities were quiet but steady.

Govt. securities: three and half per cent G P. 96/14, four per cent loan 1960/70 110/14

Banks: Allahabad pref 146, Reserve 110/12, Imperial fully paid 1543.

Coals: Amalgamated 23/2, Burrakur pref 134 small lot, Dhemo Main 12/4, Sendra 7/6.

Jutes: Anglo-India 326, do pref 147, Baily 195, Barnagore 155, Champdany 149 cum bonus 2/6 ex bonus 3/, India 286, Kamarhatty 495, Lansdowne 148, National 22, Nuddea 3/12, Orient 176, Orient 176, Reliance 57 do pref 155.

Miscellaneous: Burma corpn 5/13, Indian copper 1/12, Dalmia cement ord 11/13 small lot do defd 5/6, do pref 96/8, Benares elec. 13/6, Britannia building and iron 7/1, Burn and ord 267/8, Indian iron and steel 24/14, Indian Malleable casting defd 2/5 small lots, Indian St. Wagon pref 129, Kumardhubi eng. 3 National iron and steel 3/9, steel corpn. ord 12/13, B I Corpn ord 2/8, British Burma Petrol 4/1, Indo-Burma petrol pref 127, Midnapore Zemindary 57/8, Borooah timber 11, India General Navgn. ord 90/8, Punjab sugar mills ord 177, Barduar tea and timber 2/1.—A.P.

Greyhounds Give Charity 2 Lakhs!

A message from Calcutta states that the authorities who are responsible for greyhound racing at Behala (Calcutta) have handed over to charity Rs. 2 lakhs. Of this amount Rs. 1.29.000 has gone to His Majesty's Anti Tuberculosis Fund and the remainder to the Bengal Relief Fund

PUNJAB MAIL DERAILED

Five Hours Late Due To Mishap Near Datia

JHANSI, June 10.

According to a report received here the Down Punjab Mail derailed near Datia. On receipt of information, Railway Officials, have proceeded to the spot.

Further details are lacking.

Inquiries made at the Delhi Railway Station confirm the news of the derailment of the Punjab Mail at Datia. It was also learnt locally that the train is running four and a half hours late owing to the mishap. It is not known if there were any casualties or what the cause of the derailment was.—A. P.

MONSOON STRONG IN KONKAN

POONA, June 10.

The Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon is strong in the Konkan, active in Malabar and the Bombay Deccan and is extending into Gujarat. The Bay branch is showing signs of revival in Bengal and Assam. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, East Central Provinces, the Konkan, North Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Bengal, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls occurred in Bihar, West United Provinces, West Central Provinces, the Punjab Hills and East Rajputana. Day temperature was markedly below normal in the Punjab and Rajputana.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Dhubri, Honavar, Ratnagiri, three inches; Port Blair, Tezpur, Pendra, two inches; Burdwan, Calcutta, Jalpaiguri, Baroda, Marmagoa, Calicut, one and half inches; Gauhati, Cox's Bazar, Agra, Cochin, one inch.; Nagpur, Bombay, three-quarters inch.; Raipur, Khandalla, Poona, Belgaum, Parbhani, Mercara, Nizamabad, Mangalore, half inch

Forcast until the evening of June 11th:—Rainfall will be fairly widespread in Malabar the Konkan and Assam and will occur locally in the Central Provinces, Central India and Gujarat. A few falls are also likely in the Deccan, East Rajputana, West United Provinces and along and near the Punjab Hills. —A. P

Praise For Bob Skene

Mr. Earle W Hopping, veteran American polo player of 30 years' experience, in an interview, declared that the British team was the strongest challenging team to visit America since the British won the cup in 1914

A member of the American team who regained the coveted trophy in 1921, Mr. Hopping saw the Hurlingham players in action in two matches with an all-star American team, headed by Mr. Cecil Smith, at the Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. As an umpire he saw them at close quarters

Loud in his praise of Mr. Robert Skene, the young Australian, Mr. Hopping declared that he looked like the best No 1 player England has sent over in 30 years

"He is rated at 7 goals now. Barring accidents or a most startling reversal in form, he will leave Meadow Brook recognized as a 9 goal player" Mr. Hopping said; "I'd rate him also better than Captain H. A. Tomkinson, who played No 1 for the British team which won the Cup from us in 1914."

"He is a fine horseman, a long-hitter, accurate in his shots at goal, and he loves the pace. He rides every play-out as a good No. 1 should, and he can't be bluffed off his ball."

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 10

Following a decline of 1 point in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at an expected rate of Rs. 173 for Broach J/A and Rs. 160-4 for Broach A/M. Market advanced on scattered buying to Rs. 173-4 for J/A and Rs. 160-12 for Broach A/M. At this level there was some realising and market declined to Rs. 172/4 for J/A and Rs. 159/12 for A/M. Then the market was steady.

The Liverpool market was due to open 2 points up but it opened 4 points down on increased fears of export subsidy. In the local market there was increased selling.

F G M G—			
Broach J/A 1939	171	12	0
Broach A/M 1940	159	6	0
Fine M G—			
Oomra July 1939	164	12	0
Oomra D/J 1940	145	6	0
F G M G—			
Bengal July 1939	127	0	0
Bengal D/J 1940	121	12	0

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach J/A New York July As. 43

Broach J/A Liverpool July Rs. 47

Broach J/A New York October Rs. 26 1/2

Broach J/A Liverpool October Rs. 30 1/2

Broach A/M 1940 New York May Rs. 30,

Broach A/M Liverpool May Rs. 38 1/2

New York Liverpool: July 62 October 75 December 74 January 82 March 92 May 98

Alexandra Cotton

Alexandria June 9

SAKELS—	
July	11.74—13
November	12.22—14
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.73—3
August	9.78—7
October	9.82—11
December	9.89—11
February	9.96—12
April	10.02—10
GIZA—	
July	11.65—14
November	11.88—14
January	11.98—13
March	12.07—11

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 9

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.79—9
July	6.60—4
October	6.64—5
November	6.67—5
January	6.70—5
March	6.74—5
May	6.77—6
UPPER—	
Spot	5.86—11
July	5.71—2
October	5.70—2
November	5.71—2
January	5.73—2
March	5.76—2
May	5.79—2

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 10

Yesterday London gold prices were unchanged at £7-8-5. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 176.73. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.68.35 at London and 4.68 5/16 at New York. London silver prices were down by 1/16d at 19 7/8d. for Spot and forward prices were also down by 1/16d. at 19 11/16d. There was small speculative selling and general selling also. India was a buyer. America was buying at a low level. Market was steady and in forward there was selling at fixed rate. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanhai T T on London was quoted 0/8. London Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 52-6 3/4 for Spot and Rs. 52 for forward. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-11. In the local market there was selling in silver on bearish American advices. Quotations were as under:

GOLD			
Ready	Rs. 37	1	9
Ashad delivery	37	2	0
Ashad Tejimandi	0	1	6
Shravan delivery	37	2	6
Shravan Tejimandi	0	2	6
SILVER			
Ready	52	3	0
Ashad delivery	52	2	0
Ashad Tejimandi	0	9	0
Shravan delivery	51	15	6
Shravan Tejimandi	0	14	6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, June 10.

London Market.—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42-0-0
Standard copper 3 months	£42-5-0
Electrolytic copper	£48-8-0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-4-0

Tone:—Steady.

Tata Steel Shares Unchanged

COTTON MILL SHARES DECLINE

Cement Steady And Burmas Quiet

BOMBAY, June 10.

During the early part of the day there was scattered buying and prices registered moderate improvement but later on there appeared general selling and the improvement was wiped out and prices declined under previous closing levels, particularly in cotton mill shares.

There was increased selling pressure in Cotton Mill Shares on rumours of general lock-out by all mills. It is difficult to believe such a possibility but it unnerved recent buyers and there being absence of support, cotton mill shares weakened.

Tata Steel Shares opened very steady and improved on scattered buying but later on the improvement was lost on general realising and prices steadied at about yesterday's closing level. Offerings were well absorbed at the decline.

Bombay Burmas which received recently more speculatively support were neglected with scattered selling. The only exception was Associated Cement Shares which under professional support managed to rule above yesterday's closing level.

On the whole the market was quiet with general long liquidation particularly in Cotton Mill Shares. Tata Steel Shares were quiet under realising and the reaction which is now in progress seems to terminate.

Yesterday the Wall Street Market was firm on improved prospects of business and revision of tax. U.S. Steel Shares closed 3/4 up at 49 3/8 and Anaconda Coppers gained 1/2 at 25 3/8 dollars.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,415 and after advancing to Rs. 1,422 declined to Rs. 1,402 and closed at Rs. 1,407. Ordinary Shares closed at Rs. 292-8. Bombay Dyeings closed at Rs. 767-8 while Associated Cement Shares closed at Rs. 136-8.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, June 10.

100	Ahmed. Advance	255	0
100	BOM. DYEING	767	8
100	CENTURY	212	8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	210	8
100	COLABA	122	8
100	Coorla	83	2
250	David	25	0
250	Dawn	285	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0	4 6
100	Finlay	95	0
100	GOKAK	138	0
1,000	Hindustan	1675	0
100	Indore	36	4
100	Khatau	82	12
100	KOHINOOR	223	0
200	Laxmi	430	0
250	Madras United	25	0
100	MORARJI	114	8
250	Model	42	0
50	MYSORE	87	8
100	NEW GREAT	193	0
100	Osmanshahi	41	8
100	PHOENIX	205	0
25	Sassoon Silk	67	8
1,000	Sholapur	2.725	0
50	SIMPLEX	72	12
1,000	SWADESHI	208	0
100	SWAN	90	8
500	Vishnu	1032	8
1,000	Westerns	860	0
	BANKS		
50-1000	Baroda	111	0
25-500	CENTRAL	34	8
500	Imperial	1,550	0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	382	8
50-100	India	144	8
100	Reserve Bank	112	12
5	Union	6-2	-6
	CEMENTS		
500	Associated	136	8
	INSURANCE		
100	Empire	660	0
15-100	Jupiter	13	0
20	Mercantile	53	8
17-75	New India	39	2
200	Oriental	4,350	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	4
	ELECTRIC		
100	And. Old	145	10
10	Amalgamated	12	0
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,457	8
10	Ajmer	11	4
50	BOMBAY TRAM	130	0
100	Bombay Suburban	151	4
10	Broach	10	4
100	Karachi	191	0
100	Poona	190	0
100	Surat	149	6
100	TATA HYDRO	153	0
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,308	12
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	995	0
100	C. Province	100	8
100	Dh Baramati	101	8
100	Gujarat	100	0
100	Mandra Bhon	100	8
100	Pachora Jamner	87	0
100	Sara Serajganj	102	0
500	Tapti Valley	775	0
	MININGS		
9	Burma Corp.	5	13
2sh	Indian Copper	1	12
2sh	Indian Iron	24	14
10	Shivrajpur	37	12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 10

Bombay Dyeing (773/12) 773 775 771 772 766 769

Century (216/8) 216 214 213 212/8

Central India (216/8) 216 214 209 210/8

Kohinoor (228) 229 227 226 224 223

New Great (199/8) 199 194 195 194 193

Simplex (74) 74 73 72/8 72/12

Swadeshi (214) 215 208

Associated Cement (135/4) 137 137/12 136 137 136/8

Andhra (1460) 1460 1457/8

Tram Ord (130/4) 130

Tata Hydro (153/8) 153 154 153

Tata Power (1305) 1305 1308 1306 1310 1306 1308

T Steel Defd (1407/8) 1417 1422 1407 1417 1402 1410 1405 1407

T Steel Ord (292/8) 294 295 292 293

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (160) 160

Bellapur (180) 179/8 180/8 179/8

B Steam (246) 250 251 250

B Burma (501/4) 505 507 503 505 497 498 495 496

30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,407	8
15	TATA STEEL ORD.	293	0
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK	350	0
10	Air Services	7	12
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	179	8
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	740	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	246	0
125	B. BURMA	496	0
50	B. BURMA CONT.	172	8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4	0 6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	89	4
100	IND. BLEACHING	93	8
50	Ind. Invest. Trust	44	8
100	I. Radio Defd.	325	0
100	I. Radio Ord	325	0
100	Port Canning	72	4
30	Premier Con.	18	1
10	Scindia	17	15
25	Tata Oil Mil (nil)	38	4
	PREFERENCE		
5-1/2	p.c. Amalgamated (T.F.)	106	0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1.455	0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	295	0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	79	4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555	0
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const. 1st	105	0
6 1/4	p.c Prem Const. 2nd	96	12
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	144	1
7½	p. c. Tata Power	1547	8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	208	12
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	160	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	651	4
	DEBENTURES		
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105	10
7	p.c. Bombay Telephone	50	2
7	p.c. Sholapur	78	2
8	p.c. Tata Hydro	105	8

(Capital letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

London Sugar

London, June 9

August ..... sh. 6 10 3/4d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 10

3 1/2	per cent G P Notes 96/14
2 3/4	per cent 1948 62 98/14
3	per cent 1951/54 Loan 99/15
3	per cent 1941 Bonds 102/2
3	per cent 1947/55 97/2
3 1/2	per cent 1947/50 104
4	per cent 1943 Bonds 107/6
4	per cent 1960/70 Loan 11[illegible]
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 Loan 115
5	per cent U P Bonds 55
5	per cent 1939/44 Loan 100/4
5	per cent 1940/43 Loan 103/12
	TAX FREES
5	per cent 1945/55 114/3
4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore 111/8
5	per cent 1955 Mysore 124
	CORPORATION DEBENTURES
4	per cent 1972 B P T 108
5	per cent 1959 M Deb 118
4	per cent 1974 M Deb 107
6	per cent M Deb 1954 127
6	per cent K P T 1956 127

Tone: Quietly steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 10

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8

Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32

Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug. 1/6 1/32 Sept. May

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 1/2

Bank's buying T T 285 1/4

Bank's buying D D 284 1/2

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,307

Bank's buying T T 1,327

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 64 7/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 3/4

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 38 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 7/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong London 1/2 3/4 10th instant

Shanghai London 0/6 1/2 10th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 10th instant

Java London 8.77 1/8 10th instant

New York London 4.68.31 9th instant

London New York 4.68.35 9th instant

London Paris 176.73 9th instant

London Italy 89.07 9th instant

London Belgium 27.50 7/8 9th instant

London Switzerland 20.76 7/8 9th instant

London Berlin 11.67 1/2 9th instant

London Stockholm 19.41 9th instant

London Amsterdam 8.79 3/8 9th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Uncertain

Gold £7-8-5 8th instant

Gold £7-8-5 9th instant

Silver London Ready 19 15/16 8th instant

Silver London Ready 19 7/8 9th instant

Silver London Forward 19 3/4 8th instant

Silver London Forward 19 11/16 9th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 8th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 9th instant

London discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 8th instant

London discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 9th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 8th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 9th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 1 per cent

6 months 1 per cent

Tone: Very easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 9

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	73 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	86 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	98 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	103 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	107
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	108 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	105 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	96 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	68 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	94 3/4
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	107 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	37/6

STERLING PURCHASES.

No sterling was purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 9th June 1939.

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

ART IN BONDAGE

By D. G. VYAS

ART BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND DICTATORSHIP — AMENITIES CONDUCIVE TO THE GROWTH OF ART — INDIAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN ART EXHIBITION IN LONDON — ROYAL ACADEMY IGNORES INDIA'S CLAIM — ART DEMANDS IMPARTIAL JUDGMENT — MODERN TRENDS OF ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA — INDIA NEEDS NATIONAL ARCHITECTURE — GUJARAT LITERATURE AND ART IN CALCUTTA.

President Roosevelt, whilst dedicating the Modern Art Museum in New York, denounced the fascist tendencies to stifle art by depriving it of freedom and peace which determine its growth. Art flowers in freedom and prospers in peace. The two amenities conducive to the growth of art are abundant in America, in which the art-movement has culminated in the construction of a special museum for modern art. Democracy stands for individual liberty and, therefore, for freedom to art. Dictatorship, which is the antithesis of democracy, has been hampering the growth of art in Europe by denying freedom to artists.

Strangulation Of Art

Suppression, destruction, exploitation or indifference is frequently the reaction of the undemocratic political machinery on art. Some of the European countries have in recent years betrayed their disregard for art by suppressing the freedom of its expression. Artists have been ordered to mould their art according to the idiosyncracy of the rulers. Art is an instinctive activity suppression of which leads to the strangulation of art.

Vandalism

The modern civilised world has not entirely outgrown the age of vandalism, because the war-loving nations have not accepted the principle of neutrality of art. War sometimes eliminates the line of demarcation between brutality and beauty, and even monumental works of art are torn to pieces when the bloodhounds of war are let loose. There can be no security to art and artists so long as the destruction of art is not considered as sacrilegious.

Political Bauble

Some of the totalitarian countries have reduced art to the state of a political bauble and have been exploiting it for the purposes of propagating their political "isms." Art to exist in such countries has to accept a position ancillary to the political ideology. President Roosevelt's remark that a world turned into a stereotype, a society converted into a regiment, and life translated into a routine, makes it difficult for either art or artists to survive, is a poignant retort to those who have been twidling with and even trampling upon art.

Survival Of Art

The necessity of peace and freedom indicated by President Roosevelt as essential to the growth of art has, already, been recognised by India. Patronage by the state is the third essential, but Indian art was deprived of it when the country lost its political freedom. But art having been deeply ingrained in the Indian mind and in spite of its reprehensible exclusion from general education is living and luminant.

Neutrality

The nationality of art does not invalidate its claim to neutrality. Hostile nations should respect art of each other and should not entangle it in the welter of political forces. India's respect for arts of other countries is not always reciprocated, because India is not yet able to display its art in foreign countries whenever it chooses to do so. Its exclusion from the Glasgow exhibition last year and the World Fair at New York this year indicates that India does not control the policy of representing its arts and crafts in the internatıcnal displays.

"DISTRACTED YAKSHA—KANTA"
(MEGHADUTA).

(From a painting by Syt. M. G. Sampat)

Pre-eminently Artistic

Politically dependent India is not artistically decadent. Those who argue that the country has very little of art worthy of exhibition must be told that India is pre-eminently an artistic country with a distinctive heritage of art which has, so far, not been able to shine with its full lustre in Europe. The political emancipation of India will establish its artistic eminence.

India In London

The sudden resurgence of enthusiasm for an exhibition of Indian art in London is neither going to evaporate nor to crystallise into a plan of exhibition satisfactory to those who are earnestly waiting for it. The Royal Academy of Arts expects to achieve something stupendous in a strange and easy manner. Though it proposes to organise an exhibition of Indian art it does not appear to have consulted India.

Invidious Treatment

"Indian and Middle Eastern Art" is the label attached to the exhibition. London has witnessed exhibitions of arts of other countries, some of which are smaller and not artistically richer than India, but it cannot expect to view Indian art in its full majesty, probably because India is not an independent country. Why such an invidious treatment to India?

Indian Continent

Will the scheme of grouping India with Tibet, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Burma, Siam, Malaya, Dutch India and Indo-China represent Indian art in its entirety? The Royal Academy, by linking the Indian Continent with other countries has deplorably failed to appreciate the magnitude and magnificence of its art and the necessity of presenting the same in an appropriate manner.

Nothing Known

Nothing yet is known as regards the personnel of the organising committee, the scope of the exhibition and the procedure to be adopted in order to collect the exhibits. There are people in England who have been demanding a comprehensive exhibition of Indian art in London. Captain Gladstone Solomon is one of them. The scheme discussed by him in the Knapp's Annual of the East, 1938, is based on his intimate knowledge and practical experience of Indian art. The academy should appoint Captain Solomon on the Committee if it has not, hitherto, done so.

Necessary Conditions

If the Royal Academy has a genuine desire to organise the exhibition of Indian art, it should acknowledge India's claim to independent treatment instead of huddling it with other countries in Burlington House, should give a reasonable notice and should plan the exhibition on a comprehensive scale. India should insist upon these conditions being accepted by the Academy before finally deciding to participate in the exhibition.

Through Indian Eye

Sir Francis Younghusband, the Chairman of the India Art Society, whilst declaring open the exhibition of the paintings by Mr. Nagesh Yawalkar at the Cooling Galleries, rightly advised the audience to look at the exhibition through the Indian eye. Much injustice has been done to Indian art by Europeans who have rarely tried to view it through the Indian eye. Art distinctive of a country demands impartial judgment.

Approved Standards

Mr. E. C. Henriques, the President of the Indian Institute of Architects, pleaded, in his inaugural address, for imparting architectural education on suitable lines and in accordance with the approved standards. Architectural education in this country is based on standards which are definitely exotic, with the result that the architecture of India is not distinctive of India because it has drifted far away from the ideals that inspired the master-builders of ancient India.

Utility v. Beauty

Mr. Henriques' view that a building should be a thing of utility as well as beauty cannot be disputed. The modern trend of architecture, of course, allows utility to override beauty. Indian architecture may be functionally efficient, but it is far from being aesthetically fine.

Indian Architecture

Mr. Shrish Chandra Chatterjee, who is the pioneer of the movement of the revival of Indian architecture, has proved, beyond doubt, that the traditional architecture has neither got effete nor is an object of archaeological interest. He is an eminent architect and an authority on Indian architecture. The introduction of the degree course in architecture in the Calcutta University is his noteworthy achievement.

Revival Needed

Mr. Chatterjee is, at present, in Bombay in connection with a model colony in one of the suburbs on traditional lines. It is to be regretted that the spirit of Swadeshism has not yet permeated the stratum of art and particularly architecture. The Congress ministries in the various provinces of India should, evolve a scheme of national architecture and should insist upon their constructional works being based on Indian designs.

Gujarat In Calcutta

The Gujarat literary society founded by Mr. Champsi Udeshi, the editor of the "Navachetan," and his friends has, within a short period, developed into an important cultural centre in the midst of the Gujarati community of Calcutta. The society should be congratulated on having organised, in Calcutta, an exhibition of the Gujarat literature and art on 24th May 1939. The exhibition, which was declared open by Dr. S. M. Mukerjee, clearly indicated that Gujarat has a distinct heritage of art and literature.

Successful Exhibition

The exhibits, which numbered 263 in the art-section, fully represented Gujarat. It is gratifying to note that the Gujarati Artists of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and the Gujarat Kala Sangh, Ahmedabad, lavishly contributed to the success of the exhibition. The society provided a rare opportunity to the Gujarati community and the art-loving public of Calcutta to take stock of the progress made by art in Gujarat.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our DETECTIVE COMPETITION
You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Detective Competition 11/6/39	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

Are Cricketers Modest?

The Literature Of Cricket Contains Little Evidence That Cricketers. Especially Great Cricketers, Suffer From False Modesty

If you wish in this world to advance,
Your merits you're bound to enhance;
You must stir it and stump it,
And blow your own trumpet,
Or, trust me, you haven't a chance.

W. S. GILBERT.

"That's over" said the electrician, "I 'it 'im for two two's, three fowers, an' the last one 'ud 'a bin a six—only a chap run up where the boundary 'ad bin lengthened, ye see....."

There was a good deal more, to which I did not pay careful attention, but the drift of it was plain enough. A dirty end to doughty deeds:—writes Mr. G. D. Martineau in "The Cricketer"

I expressed the sympathy and admiration which I felt sure were expected of me, but, seeing that a further reminiscence was brewing, I made bold to interpose one of my own. It seemed the right time to bring things back to reasonable proportions, to strike, as it were, a human average by sounding the opposite note. So I offered anti-climax.

"The last time I played Cricket," I told him truthfully, "I made one in the first innings, nought in the second, and dropped a simple catch."

He considered this with a puzzeld air, while manipulating a switch.

"Was you put on to bowl at all?" he inquired at length.

It is pleasant to come across Cricket—especially rural Cricket—in a chance-met manner such as this, even if rusticity has been industrialized into dealing in gadgets.

But reminiscence requires restriction, especially when it runs persistently the way of glorious individualism.

OUR MASTERS.

The experience caused me to reflect generally on the modesty of cricketers, and, beginning to read Felix on "How to play Clarke," I discovered this passage:—

"Before giving instructions as to the best method of playing the various balls delivered by this Briareus, we must insist upon a man going to the wicket with just so much modesty as will make him void of self-conceit and just so much nerve as will make him bold enough to strike when the occasion demands."

But it is not a want of modesty at the moment of going to the wicket which obtrudes itself on the observer. At that time most batsmen are humility itself in their eagerness not to let promise outrun performance. It is in retrospect that men are disposed to "remember with advantages."

W. G. Grace once turned down an aspirant to a place in his team who declared he had never missed a catch. The "Old Man" told him he could not have had enough experience.

Much is permitted, of course, to acknowledged greatness, and one recalls with awe how Rhodes, at the height of his bowling powers, declared: "One day I shall go in first for England."

Also there is a pride which carries with it a wide humour as instanced by the famous words, "I put the ball where I like, and the Old Man, 'e puts it where 'e likes".

Many cricketers will agree with the regal way A. C. Maclaren expressed it in his text-book which proved so prophetic of that Year of Wrath, 1921:—

"Confidence in one's own powers in an excellent—or perhaps it would be more correct to say essential—quality in the make-up of a successful player. This is an entirely different matter from conceit or over-confidence, and includes a knowledge of one's limitations as well as of one's capabilities. If I continue to talk about myself, therefore, the reader will, I hope, understand that it is in no boastful spirit, but solely to provide an object-lesson to younger cricketers."

There is the same spirit of constructive sentiment in the splendid arrogance of William Clarke:—

"There, sir, is 'practising to play Clarke', that is very plain; and a nice mess, you will see, he will make of it. Ah! my friend, if you do go in at all, you must go in further than that, or my twist will beat you; and going in to swipe round, eh! Learn to run me down with a straight bat, and I will say something to you. But that wouldn't score quite fast enough for your notions. Going in to hit round is a tempting of Providence."

SELF-ASSERTION.

These are practical words, whose sincerity no man can mistake.

Some make do with scarcely the shadow of an excuse:—

"I should not quote this if it were not for the fact that this performance was the *very best bowling feat of my career.*"

(F. R. FOSTER—and the italics are his.)

But there is sometimes a magnificence in the way bashfulness is swept aside, and Gilligan, in "Sussex Cricket," achieves it:—

"I remember when my score was 94, I hit Frank Wooley in the direction of the Town Hall for a big six. I never bothered about pottering about when near my 100."

When I read these words, I can see the man himself, brown-faced, full-blooded, and unafraid—as scornful as Montrose. Nor will the Australian be left behind him, for Grimmett remarks, on taking no wickets for 175 runs.

"I bowled remarkably well, and was even congratulated by my opponents."

This is taken from a book called "Getting Wickets"!

But the past, is, on the whole, more sweeping and aggressively self-confident than our days, and Frank Lilywhite, who died in the year of the Charge of the Light Brigade, is remembered, for his definition of Cricket—"Me bowling, Pilch batting, and Box keeping wicket". I even found this unblushing dictum of a Sussex bricklayer in Chambers' Biographical Dictionary, which deals with "the great of all nations"

And Richard Nyren showed a fine scorn of the backers who had transferred their bets to the England side against Hambledon and came to him discomfited.

"Another time don't bet your money against such men as we are!"

HUMBLE OR UMBLE?

In fact the literature of Cricket contains little evidence that cricketers, especially great cricketers, suffered from false modesty.

Often I have read that so-and-so is a delightful fellow, without a particle of conceit, and coming across his literary work, I have wondered how that quality is reckoned.

But this article would be incomplete without one instance, which Mr. Cardus has quoted, of the days when cricketers contributed reports of the matches in which they were participants.

J. T. Tyldesley wrote:—

"Mr. Maclaren and Mr. Spooner batting finely, gave us a good start.....I also managed to get a few."

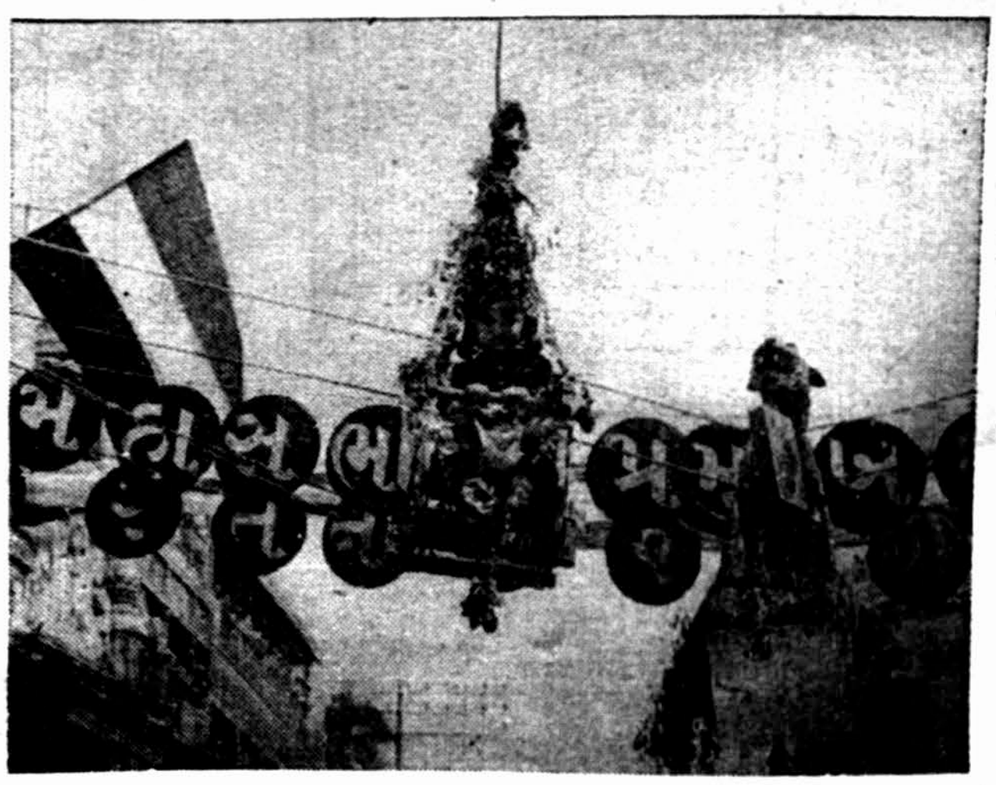
The scores of the three batsmen read as follows:—

A. C. Maclaren, b Wilson	41
R. H. Spooner, c Arnold, b Wilson	31
Tyldesley, not out	200

Now is that a shining pattern of true humility? Or its grotesque opposite?

At least let me be modest enough to leave the decision to others.

A recent photograph of Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek, who is doing arduous work in the Chinese War Zone and who is organising Chinese women to face the grim national struggle. (Photo through courtesy of Mrs. C. T. Feng, wife of Mr. C. T. Feng, Consul-General for China till recently at Calcutta, now posted to San Francisco.)



A little girl suspended in mid-air at Javeri Bazar with a view to garland Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, when the presidential procession passed by that road on Saturday.

PRESCRIPTIONS OF THE FUTURE

As soon as the chemist discovers exactly how the protein molecule is constructed living processes will no longer be mysteries. For every living thing is protein in some form. When that millennium dawns Nobel prize winner Professor A. Szent-Gyorgyi of Szeged University, Hungary, and authority on vitamin C., which cures scurvy, believes that "experimental medicine will enter a new phase."

In a paper published in Scientia he directs attention to the work that Dorothy Wrinch has been doing in England. She believes she has proved that the protein molecule has a complicated geometrical structure. Dr. Irving Langmuir agrees. If she is right the cancer-producing substance s extracted from tar and the sexual hormones can be imposed on the frame of the protein molecule, just as children fit building blocks together.

HOROSCOPE

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KAMALA WORKS (B.C.).
PANCHPOTA, BENGAL.

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Washington Inaugural Issue

(BY MURIEL NISSEN)

April 30th marks the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of George Washington's first inaugural at New York. The occasion is to be fittingly commemorated by a special stamp which will have its first day sale in New York on that date. The new adhesive will be of the 3c denomination, printed in purple ink. In size it will be 84|100 by 1-44|100—the same size as the current Golden Gate Exposition and World's Fair stamps. It will be vertically arranged, printed by rotary process and issued in sheets of fifty. So much for mechanical details.

The design will depict Washington taking the oath of office as first President under the Constitution, on the balcony of the Federal Building in New York City on April 30th, 1789. In a curved panel forming an arch above the

central motif is the wording, "Sesquicentennial of the inauguration of Washington as First President", arranged in two lines, in white Gothic lettering on a dark ground. Below the central design are the dates, "1789-1939" in white. The arch is supported on each side by ornamental scrolls resting on narrow panels which extend down the sides and across the lower edge of the stamp.

The inscription "U. S. Postage" appears in white Gothic lettering, which type is also used for the numeral and inscription of denomination.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of this stamp may send a limited number of addressed covers, not in excess of ten, to the postmaster at New York, N.Y. with a cash or postal money order remittance to cover only the cost of the stamps required for affixing. Be sure to bear in mind the size and arrangement of the stamp and allow sufficient space for the proper affixing of your singles or blocks

Belgian Red Cross Items

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the International Red Cross Society is being observed by numerous stamp issues this year. By far the most extensive and attractive of these items is the eight value set scheduled for early release by Belgium. This issue would win acclaim on the merits of the Royal Family portraits it presents, if for no other reason. The postal presentations of this family have always been in our estimation, the most beautiful groupings to be found in philately, and the items appearing in the new series are the most attractive of all.

A portrait of Henri Dunant appears on the lowest value, which is 10 plus 5 centimes. A lovely likeness of Florence Nightingale is presented on the 30 plus 5c The royal children, Prince Baudouin the heir apparent, now aged 8. Princess Charlotte, aged 12, and the five year old Prince Albert are pictured with their grandmother, Queen Elizabeth, on the 40 plus 5c and 1Fr. plus 35c. values. King Leopold 111, with his children, appears on the 75c plus 5c and 1Fr. 75 plus 25c stamps. A portrait of the late Queen Astrid is featured on the 2Fr. 50 plus 2Fr. 50 value and the 5Fr. plus 5Fr. pictures Queen Elizabeth ministering at the bedside of a wounded soldier.

Stamps From The Argentine

A splendid item for specialists in stamp ship lore is the new adhesive from the Argentine Republic which pictures the frigate President Sarmiento, a naval training school since 1899. The stamp is issued to commemorate the final voyage of the ship, which made thirty-nine voyages around the world and travelled about three million miles. The adhesive has a value of 5 centavos and is printed in red.

Stamps From Jugoslavia

The various modes of mail transportation have always proved a popular, and most appropriate, design for postage paper. The latest additions to this category come from Jugoslavia and consist of five values in a semi-postal issue, surtax of which is to be used for the benevolent association of railway employees.

Following the sequence we have the 0.50 dinar plus 0.50d. yellow mail delivery by pony riders on and brown. Rural mail delivery by horse and wagon is depicted on the

1d. plus 1d., printed in red. On the 1.50 plus 1.50, orange-red, we have mail delivery by train while bus is the means employed on the 2d. plus 2d., red-purple. The modern transport of mail by 'plane is honoured on the 4d., plus 4d. slate-blue value.

World's Fair Stamp

Many indeed are the issues promised by foreign governments to honour the New York World's Fair, but the first to be definitely scheduled will come from Ecuador. Featuring the trylon and perisphere which has already made a philatelic debut on our own postage paper, the set will consist of six denominations for regular postage and six for airmail. The set will be issued on April 30th.

Issue From Colombia

The Republic of Colombia has released a set of six stamps, briefly described as follows: 1 centavo dark green, portrait of Simon Bolivar; 5c red-brown, scene at coffee plantation; 15c dark blue, Colombian Coat-of-arms; 30c slate, portrait of Christopher Columbus; 30c olive, likeness of former President Caldas; 40c brown, railroad station.

Stamp Notes At Large

A portrait of Queen Maud of Norway, who died last November 29th, is expected to appear shortly on a charity set to be issued by Norway.

The centenary of the Dutch railways will be honoured this fall in a special set issued by the Netherlands.

Newfoundland will honour the forthcoming visit of their Majesties, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth with the issue of a 5 cent stamp containing portraits of the rulers.

An Italian stamp for parcel post has appeared in the 5 centesimi value, printed in light brown. The same stamp is to be used in Italian Somaliland with the overprint, "Somalia Italiana".

Roumania will shortly release a stamp issue commemorating the centenary of the birth of King Carol 1.

Another birth centenary, that of Joseph Gabriel Rheinberger, composer, has been commemorated by Liechtenstein. The postage paper used was a 50 rappen value, printed in grey-blue and portraying the composer.

Stamp Teasers

1. Can you locate the Iskar River, geographically and philatelically?
2. What poet is described on a stamp honouring him as "He who is above the others as the eagle flies"?
3. Two funeral candles form the frame for a portrait on what stamp?
4. What warrior is honoured on a set of seven stamps, each of which bears the name of a battle in which he won glory?
5. What country pictures Trondhjem Cathedral on its postage paper?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. Gediminas, a Grand Duke prominent in the early history of Lithuania, is portrayed on a stamp of that country, issued in 1930.
2. The Netherlands in 1924, issued a stamp set for the benefit of a Lifeboat Society.
3. On a New Zealand adhesive of 1901 an angel is seen summoning troops.
4. The Falkland Islands, in 1933, issued a stamp picturing a whaling vessel.
5. Generals Montcalm and Wolf, opposing generals at the battle of Quebec in 1759, appear together on a Canadian stamp issued in 1908.

(Copyright.)

The honeymoon is over when the young couple realize the old proverb "money is the root of all evil" is more truth than poetry.

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(KAVACH)

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SREE MAHASAKTI ASHRAM
P. O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

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On Warning Boards

They Only Provoke Our Defiant Spirit

By D. L. DEODHAR

The other day, as I was waiting for a bus outside Victoria Terminus, my eye was caught by a new yellow warning board with letters in black:

Do Not Blow Horns Unnecessarily

I was quite pleased when I read it. I said to myself, however the great men of the West might be racking their brains to establish peace in Europe our City Fathers had made a clear advance upon them in trying to make Bombay a peaceful city. Ah! . . . how if Bombay became a city of peace and quiet! It would be another Paradise.

Shattered Dream

But my dream of a Paradise was shattered by the shrill note of an electric horn. The fun of it was that the car was just passing the warning board when the horn was blown. Then another car came, and another, and yet another and all of them heralded their advance by a flourish of their horns, when they were just near the board.

One cannot definitely say why they blew the horns. They might have done so either for the pleasure of blowing them, or because they could not see the warning board, or they had to effect a sharp turn, or . . . or only because their innate feeling of defiance was roused by the appearance of the board!

I think the last reason must be the right one in their case, for these warning boards rather incite one to action than check one from it. You put up a very beautiful warning board "Stick No Bills" on the wall of a house to-day and after a few days you will find the wall covered over with all sorts of advertisements with the warning board peering at you mockingly through them. The result of the warning board "Commit No Nuisance" need not be described by me

Trespassers on railway lines are threatened with prosecution, and yet, do we not see so many persons crossing them? and do we not read the Coroner's verdict, that such and such a person was run over by a railway train and died due to the fracture of some bones or the skull, while crossing the railway lines?

Challenging My Cheek

Once while I was travelling in a Second Class compartment on the G. I. P. Ry., the caution board "To Stop Train Pull Chain. Penalty For Improper Use Rs. 50." attracted my attention. Soon the words "Penalty" and "Rs. 50" seemed to be challenging me, saying, "Have you got the cheek to pull the chain? We dare say you haven't—a coward that you are", and then jeering at me

I was provoked by that to such an extent that I got up from my seat and was about to pull the chain, when, all of a sudden, the train came to a standstill with a heavy jerk and I was thrown back on my seat. The other occupant of the compartment, who was still then lying huddled in his blanket, raised his head in a fright and resting himself on his elbows asked me in a nervous and hoarse voice what the matter was. I said to him calmly, "May be somebody is run over while crossing the railway lines." Both of us then left our seats and stretched our bodies out through the windows to see what had happened.

The mentally sketchy girl friend thinks a jig saw is just one of three puzzling things.

You no longer are of the younger generation if you are always seeking the happy medium.

"No Overtaking"

I do not know how long I was standing on the footpath, and how many buses I let go. I boarded the one that blew its horn while coming to a standstill and quickly occupied the nearest seat before I was thrown on somebody's knees. The bus dragged me on to my office, but my mind flew back to that day, when I was jammed by a two-seater that was trying to overtake a lorry in the Sion Bridge bottleneck, in spite of the mile-long warning board "NO OVERTAKING" at the entrance.

I did not mind that jamming and did not make a note of the number of the two-seater for two reasons. The first was that it was occupied by a jolly young couple all in a hurry, at least I thought so, to reach the destination for honeymoon, and I did want their honeymoon to end with a summons from the Police Commissioner; and the second was that the wall against which I was jammed formed the compound of a Church Yard.

Motorists' Paradise

And what is the fate of all the warning boards along Gokhale Road at Dadar? my mind asked me. There the pedestrians and not the boards seem to attract the attention of the motorists, who, sticking their electric horns, vie with one another to establish new speed records. It seems as if the pedestrians love to be knocked down, especially along this road. That is why we find motorists, who have knocked down men and got themselves free, by paying the paltry fine—for any fine is paltry in the case of those road hogs—ready to perform their heroic deeds so much awaited for and loved by the poor pedestrians

Now, if the City Fathers, by chance, learn that the number of accidents along this road is fast increasing, they will lose no time in putting up big warning boards "Speed Limit 20 M. P. H. to Mahim" and "Speed Limit 20 M. P. H. to Portuguese Church". And when the motorists will see them they will turn up their sleeves and press their toe on the accelerator—of course, as a sign of respecting them.

Just then the bus stopped at the Flora Fountain stand. I got down, entered office, signed my name in the muster over the red line—pretending not to look at the notice board on the wall "Be Punctual", and buried myself in the files on my table!

OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY 1940

The thirty-one main performances of the Oberammergau Passion Play 1940 are now fixed. The first will be held on May 26. Other performances are dated as follows.

June 2, 9, 16, 19, 23, 26, and 30;
July 3, 7, 10, 14, 17, 21, 24, 28 and 31;
August 4, 7, 11, 14, 18, 21, 25 and 28,
September 1, 4, 8, 11, 15 and 22.

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

TYRONE POWER
HAS PURCHASED AN ISLAND IN THE PACIFIC FROM THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT... HE IS BUILDING A HUNTING LODGE THERE WHERE HE OCCASIONALLY CAN GET AWAY FROM IT ALL!
GRASS SEED
GRASS SEED WAS BROUGHT FROM KENTUCKY TO GROW BLUE GRASS TO MATCH TECHNICOLOR SHOTS FILMED AT LOUISVILLE FOR "KENTUCKY"
(Copyright 1939 by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)
HUNT!
6FT. 4½-INCH ARTHUR TREACHER IS PRACTICALLY DWARFED BY LIONEL BRAHAM IN "THE LITTLE PRINCESS"... BRAHAM STANDS 6FT. 5½ INCHES.
CHARLES BRUNO 12-19

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CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

(MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT)

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Sometimes when I wish to write so much, I have no time to write. Sometimes again when there is lots of time at my disposal, I do not know what to write!

Thus many of the articles that I have thought of have gone un-written. Thus some of the articles which I might never have desired to write have been written!

Even so do my thoughts reach you all, I am sure. Even so I am satisfied that my message is conveyed to you—whether I have put it down on the paper or not!

Verily my thoughts travel in the vast spaces....verily they run lingering, panting to be received by certain loving souls: Do you give them proper welcome?

Whispering Of Love

I wonder if you have also tried to send me your thought on occasions? I wonder, from where otherwise those whisperings of love come to comfort me—to soothe me!

For all that kindness, I am grateful to you. For all that kindness, my dear sisters and brothers, I can never repay you—so your debts remain unpaid!

All the same, selfish as I am, I continue to receive your loving thoughts.... All the same, they are my only reward for my fatigue after the day's great toil!

Bless your brother, you pure and innocent souls, that he may continue to serve you untiringly....Bless him that he may continue to find joy and happiness in his mission!

Excursion To Vihar Lake

THE BALKAN-JI-BARI organised a whole-day excursion on Sunday, May 28. Since the monsoon is about to approach—who knows, before this letter is published, the rains may already have started, and since we had not been on our outing for a pretty long time, we felt that this was the proper time for an excursion. And Vihar Lake being the nearest and best place that could be thought of, we chose that venue for passing the whole day.

Children, of course, feel jolly happy always and feel the thrill of enjoying at an excursion—They were up early that morning and awaited the bus to arrive at exactly 7 a.m. As soon as the bus came at the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, they got into it.

Boys and girls of Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari went for a whole-day excursion to Vihar Lake on Sunday, May 28

All Communities Join

AND CHILDREN of what communities and castes were there? Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Christians and Jews! Gujaratis, Dakshinis, Sindhis, Punjabis, Madrasis and all! Indeed, it is a pleasure to see the representatives of almost all communities and countries mixing freely in the Balkan-ji-Bari.

The party left at about 7-30 a.m. In the cool hours of the morning, children went singing and making fun. It was a happy little journey for them.

On arriving at Vihar Lake, they went up the hills and there sat under the shade of trees. Sjt. Parmar Bhai told them two long tales, which they liked very much Then they played a little.

We Went Walking

YOU SEE, I was left behind. On account of certain unavoidable circumstances, I could not join the party. And very luckily my two friends, Messrs M. Nadkarni and M. Jacob also kindly volunteered to stay back, to accompany me later on.

We three went by train up to Andheri. There we got into the bus for Old Kurla. It left us at the parting of ways, and we then started walking to Vihar Lake.

It was about 11 a.m., and the sun had grown quite hot....But we walked on and on, chit-chatting, laughing and making merry. We passed through the Powai Lake, and then through the grovy road full of shady trees, going up and up. At least I enjoyed the walk splendidly.

A Happy Programme

AT ABOUT 12 noon, we also arrived at Vihar Lake. Our friends had sat down to take food. The meals were distributed, and they were about to start taking them, when we arrived just at the moment. The meals were served to us too. And after a short prayer, we took food all together.

After finishing the lunch, we walked through the shady way again and went up the hills. There some took rest, some played games and some enjoyed talks with each other.

In the afternoon we returned to our original place of halt, where we took tea and all of us sang songs. Some individually and others in chorus.

Welcome, Monsoon!

THEN THE buses came and we got into them to return to our destination. On the way, once more, we came singing national and other good songs. The sun was about to set when we arrived at Khar. From there all went to their various places.

What a happy and jolly time we had together, indeed! Children apart, but I am sure even the older persons enjoyed the small trip to their hearts' content.

Well, we are now ready to welcome Monsoon. During this season, our activities will generally be indoors—But, surely, we are going to make the best of time and weather at our disposal!

Birthday Greetings

I HAVE PLEASURE to send Happy Greetings to the following sisters and brothers, whose birthdays come during this week on 10th to 17th June 1939:—

1. Bro. O. A. Vahidy
2. Bro. Narayan H Desai
3. Sis. Vimala Ramaswamy
4. Bro. Joseph Pelagrim
5. Bro. Avinash Mohile
6. Bro. Rusi Gandhi
7. Sis. Shirinbanoo Bawa
8. Sis. Suvina R. Vakil
9. Bro. S. V. Subramanyam
10. Bro. Mohd. Kamil Khan
11. Sis. Alzira D'Sa
12. Bro. Suresh Cirvante
13. Bro. Babulal Desai
14. Sis. Saria Mazmudar.

Will the above, on this happy occasion of their birthday, remember their needy brothers and sisters and send whatever they can for the Poor Children's Fund, to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay....Nothing too small, nothing too big; all donations and contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

Her Last Farewell

(By Usha Setalvad)

DEEPTI LIVED in a big house in a great city. She went to a large school and had many friends. Every year she went to places such as Kashmir and Ceylon to spend her holidays...

This year Father had to go overseas on a business tour. He was not keeping very well and Mother was going with him. Deepti, meanwhile, was staying with her Granny who lived in a far-off village. Poor Deepti tried her best to cheer up....

It was eight days since Deepti had first arrived at this remote, sleepy village. They had been the hardest days she had spent so far. Her Grandma had lived alone for so long that she resented her presence.

All day long Deepti watched the village children play under the Lanian tree, for she had no friends. In sheer desperation she was driven to make friends with them. She joined them in eating berries and in jumping from boulder to boulder in the old temple

The days flew fast and Deepti came to love her new chums. She taught them to read by drawing letters in the dust She made them play the games, she knew

(Continued On Page 52)

Dada had to walk-out the distance to Vihar, and these two brothers, M. Nadkarni and M. Jacob accompanied.

Boys and girls of all communities and nationalities joined the excursion—Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Jews and Christians, Sindhis, Gujeratis, Dakshinis and Madrasis—Here they are seen in the motor bus (left) and on the top (right) of a hill—All of them had a happy day together.

SHOULD AMERICA REMAIN NEUTRAL?

No Matter What Happens, U. S. A. Must Stay Out Of War, Says John Dewey

IN A WAR AGAINST FASCISM WE MUST NOT REMAIN NEUTRAL, SAYS LEWIS MUMFORD

(In the following we give a synopsis of a symposium on the question what America's attitude should be in the event of a new general European war. It is taken from the New York monthly "Common Sense").

JOHN DEWEY

"No Matter What Happens, Stay Out!"

Rarely have I agreed with Herbert Hoover. But in his prediction that if the United States is drawn into the next war we shall have a fascist government in effect if not in name, he is right. The dire reaction in the early twenties after the World War was mild in comparison with what would occur another time. It would begin earlier, be more rigid, and endure no one knows how long. We are forgetting that the years before the last war were a time of growth for a strong and genuine progressivism, and that if its career had not been interrupted we should have made whatever gains have been accomplished by the New Deal much earlier and in a much less costly way.

It is quite conceivable that after the next war we should have in this country a semi-military, semi-financial autocracy, which would fasten class divisions on this country for untold years. In any case we should have the suppression of all the democratic values for the sake of which we professedly went to war. The discouraging thing is that the very persons who a few years ago were sure that they would not allow themselves to favour our entering another great war, and that we had been deceived by propaganda in entering the last one, are now thinking and talking as if it were inevitable that we should again go in. This attitude is a precursor of an event that is in no way necessary. If we but make up our minds that it is not inevitable, and if we now set ourselves deliberately to seeing that no matter what happens we stay out, we shall save this country from the greatest social catastrophe that could overtake us, the destruction of all the foundations upon which to erect a socialised democracy At the same time we shall destroy the means by which we can be of use to a stricken Europe after the end of its attempt at suicide.

* * * *

CHARLES A. BEARD:

America Cannot "Save" Europe

Although it is my firm conviction that the United States should stay out of the next war in Europe and all the wars that will follow the next war, I do not rest my case upon the assumption that we shall "do more good" by staying out them by joining in. I rest my case solely on two grounds: 1. The United States cannot "settle" European affairs, make the peoples of Europe prosperous, happy and good, change human nature in Europe, and close the long and bloody history of Europe by the beatitudes; 2. By getting into the coming wars the United States will suffer incalculable damages, material, intellectual, and moral. If Great Britain, France, Russia and the Balkan countries cannot or will not make use of their preponderant power, why should the United States try to make up the deficiency? Nor do I think that it is within the power of America to effect that combination of European interests necessary to save Europe from its own history. Surely it is no mean and contemptible undertaking to maintain peace in this hemisphere, and that will take all the talents we can command—perhaps more. As for myself, I am not impressed by the rattle and clatter of those who feel sure that they know Europe and that the United States can, if it would, "save Europe" And I deem it no crime against mankind to have smaller ambitions.

HARRY ELMER BARNES: A War For "Tory Finance?"

While on our guard against foreign propaganda likely to involve us in war, we must also be thoroughly alive to the dangers inherent in the propaganda of those Americans who want to involve the United States in another war for democracy. Specifically, we have reference to the undoubtedly well-meaning "Common Front Boys". No one can object to a common moral front against the forces of whose political system forces of dictatorship, but that is quite different from engaging in a war to discipline foreign States whose political system we do not like. The Common Front philosophy was indefensible even before the Munich Conference, but it is utterly ludicrous to-day. Who are we to be "common" with in standing for democracy? About the only democratic States left are a few small countries, resolved above all to remain neutral. To line up and shed our blood with Tory Britain and the France it leads around by the nose would be as absurd as it was in 1914-1917 to promote the cause of democracy in the company of the czar of Russia and his armies.

There are not a few who prefer the fortright brutality and aggression of a Hitler to the smug double-crossing and sanctimonious hypocrisy of Britain's umbrella-bearer. A war by the side of Britain to-day would not be a war for democracy, but a war in behalf of British imperialism and Tory economics. Whatever the nobility of our proclaimed ends we would wind up with no greater contribution to humanity than making the Pacific Ocean safe for the British Empire, at the cost of billions of dollars and with the loss of an unpredictable number of American lives.

The aggressive Common Front philosophy is just as indefensible in its domestic aspects and implications as it would be in its foreign involvements. If the United States were to enter a world war, however sincerely, in behalf of democracy abroad, the first and inevitable result would be, as we have seen, the speedy extinction of all democracy in the United States. This would be crushed out rapidly and permanently. At the very worst, it will be decades before we can ever lose our democracy at the hands of some foreign dictator who overruns our shores. But we shall lose our democracy within a month if we are beguiled into launching a war against the dictators abroad. And in the loss of our democracy the "Common Front Boys" will be among the first to suffer, and they will suffer most extensively. Their present zeal for totalitarian gore will quickly be forgotten by the militaristic bureaucrats into whose hands will be confided the destinies of our country upon the outbreak of war.

LEWIS MUMFORD:

Fascism Is Worse Than War

There are two fears that play a legitimate part in the decisions of every humane man to-day: the fear of war, and the fear of fascism. Unlike Bertrand Russell, I regard the spread of fascism as a far more serious menace than the evils that may follow from a war against it. The mistake of the liberals and radicals is not the liberals and radicals is not that they now favour militant action against fascism, but that they have too belatedly come to this decision. Had they expressed themselves effectively at the beginning of the fascist outbreak in Spain, the ruling classes in France and England would not have been able to deliver Europe so easily into the hands of Mussolini and Hitler. To avert war at any price means surrendering the world to fascism Here again I differ from Mr. Russell; for I do not believe that fascism is an inevitable outcome of a war against it, if the more democratic powers are victorious, nor that the present conflict is just another struggle for power between rival imperialisms. Far more is at stake than the balance of power; he very existence of modern civilisation in the East and the West is endangered. If fascism is victorious the world will fall back to a uniform lever of barbarism and bestiality on an unprecedented scale. To think that the United States, by staying out of such a war, would have a mollifying influence upon the victorious fascists is to betray a very callow understanding of fascist behaviour. The elan of victory compensates for exhaustion, the renewal of France and Belgium has shown. Hence I reject Mr. Russell's promises and his conclusions.

In a war against fascism we must not remain neutral. At the same time our democracy has no interest in saving the prestige or possessions of the French and British Empires; neither is it our interest to be drawn wholesale into a war that is not our own choosing, the issues and settlement of which we cannot effectively control. But there are many choices open between wholesale participation and complete neutrality Our problem is to choose those means that will guard against a fascist victory without committing ourselves a step deeper than is necessary to achieve this end Therefore we should abandon our policy of neutrality and openly declare our stand against fascism in any war that may take place; we should have our own fleet ready to supply the non-fascist belligerents and neutrals with food and nutrition in the face of a fascist blockade, we should build up our army and navy on a strictly volunteer basis to a point that would enable us to resist any attack in case of a fascist victory, and to ensure popular support for this programme the army's semi-fascist plans for totalitarian control and wholesale mobilisation should be cancelled; finally, the Johnson Act should be repealed, in order to permit the foreign purchase of military supplies on credit. Such a policy would carry with it a maximum effectiveness in combating fascism, with a minimum risk to ourselves from the evil germs of war itself. It would, I admit, place the burden of the active fighting in the beginning on England and France, but then these should not have abetted the rise of dictatorship. There is danger in this policy, but this danger is inherent in the situation itself, and less than the danger of neutrality. By an active, militant policy, the United States may assist in the early craking up of the totalitarian dictotorships, with the smallest damage to democracy and civilisation.

BERTRAND RUSSELL:

The Case Of U. S. Neutrality

In America, as in England and France, bellicose opinions have become typical of the left, while the right has become more and more favourable for peace at almost any price Similar situations have existed at other times: in France during the Revolution, in America in the disputes leading up to the War of 1812, and throughout Europe in the days of the Holy Alliance. But throughout the long period from 1870 to the rise of Hitler, it was Liberals and Radicals who favoured peace. I think that their reasons for abandoning this position are fallacious, and that they are mistaken in imagining that the next war will be a Holy war; it will be fought, as other wars have been, for imperialistic aims, such as the control of the Meditearrnean and the oil of the near East. In common with the immense majority in England and France, I wish to see this war averted. But it becomes increasingly clear that it can only be averted at a great price, and that England and France, at some point, will refuse to pay this price. I think, therefore, that in spite of Munich, war in Europe will come, and probably soon.

War comes only when the opposing forces are roughly equal, for if there is an obvious preponderance the weaker side gives way. The next great war will be long and bitter perhaps not so long as the last, but more bitter. Whether America is a belligerent or not, air attacks on England and France will effect a vast destruction of life and property, generating a mood of panic rage which can only be kept in order by a severe military dictatorship. Economic hardship in Germany and Italy (if Italy is on the side of Germany) may lead to revolution, but the successful rebels will be fierce men, and are not likely to establish any regime more tolerant than the present one In all the belligerent countries of Western Europe, the population will be enormously diminished, large-scale industry will be destroyed, and orderly government, if it survives at all, will survive only in the form of tyranny rendered savage by the fear of murderous anarchy. A war for democracy cannot but end with the disappearance of democracy in Europe, except possibly in Scandinavia.

When peace comes, America, if a belligerent, will be inflamed by war passions, subject, at least for the time, to a governmental autocracy created as a means to victory, and will have neither the wish nor the power to secure a sane and liberal treaty. Thus 1919 will be repeated and an impoverished and barbarized Europe will start again on the tragic cycle that has led from Versailles to the horrors of the present day and those of the near future.

All this will happen because men will have allowed hatred to obscure economic and psychological understanding, as it is already doing among vehement anti-fascists throughout the Western world.

If, on the other hand, America preserves neutrality and therefore remains politically a democracy,

(Continued On Page 53)

May Lucky Numbers

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of May was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "LUCKY NUMBERS" for May.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money Order.

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218536

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Try to Solve This Cryptogram

"MAYBE it's a murder," gasped the chambermaid.

"It's a warning of some kind," said the bell boy, wise in the ways of the world. "Don't go any place near that room. There's a bomb in there most likely. Wait till I get the house detective."

All that rumpus over a little note tacked on the door of one of the hotel rooms! The cause of this mysterious matter was the fact that the Mangrovian government had recently adopted the characters of the Latin alphabet. Far from making things simpler for international relations, it had actually made things more complex, for the government did not apply the characters to the same letters that the English language does.

Thus, when the Mangrovian minister, who happened to be occupying the room in question, tacked a message on his door, he wrote the words in English, but used the Mangrovian equivalents of the English characters. Luckily, the house detective was a good cryptogrammist, and had no trouble deciphering the writing. Can you do as well?

A George Washington Inauguration Day Puzzle

GET out your crayons or paints, and see how carefully you can color this picture commemorating the 150th Anniversary of Washington's Inauguration, on April 30, 1789.

Then see how quickly you can fill in the missing rhymes about this event. All missing words are derived from the name of George Washington.

In unison, we join the throng,
In praise and patriotic ••••,
For this, our great United States,
To-day with honor, celebrates
Events in history, all should know
Of how, one hundred fifty years •••,
The time the presidential ••••,
Insuring this grand nation's growth
Was given Washington, the •••••,
Whose glory we commemorate;
The glory that will never wane,
It, spreading through the years,
will ••••,
And that forevermore will •••••,
O'er this great country, yours and mine;
Through every era; every age;
Through native history, and each •••••,
And as the ages roll along,
This brilliant man, so grand and ••••••
Will never cease inspiring men,
That they, with noble thoughts, shall ••••
Be worthy of some noble aim,
And see it through, in country's name.

Poetic Pamela Plays the Phonograph

WHILE rummaging about in the attic, Pamela came across an ancient phonograph and set its single record playing. People used to go in for sad music in the old days, for the song Pamela heard was a tear-jerker.

"Who'd think an old chipped •••• of wax
Such tragedy could hold
As this one does, for through the horn
It's tale of woe is told?

In trembling voice, it rumbles ••
Its story to relate
About the girl •• beautiful
And her unhappy fate.

Of how the reprieve came too ••••
To save her soldier lover,
And how the maid from this grim shock
Did never more recover.

It makes me feel ••••••••••••
My cheeks are bathed with tears
I think I'll take that record from
Among my souvenirs."

The missing words in the above verses form a charade, the first four words uniting to form the last word. The asterisks indicate the number of letters in each word.

Recast These

1. See a pug dog.
2. Stay, O morn.
3. Red Paper.
4. Set on a dish.
5. Fat reward.

Can you recast these short sentences into six single words representing the first, third, sixth, ninth, and tenth words, respectively, in a sentence dealing with a teacher-pupil reaction?

Answer: PEDAGOGUES teaching ASTRONOMY are often PREPARED to be ASTONISHED AFTERWARD.

A Word Square

CAN you form a four-letter word-square out of the following words?

1. A metal. 2. A city in Europe. 3. To leave out. 4. Used in fishing.

Solution:

I R O N
R O M E
O M I T
N E T S

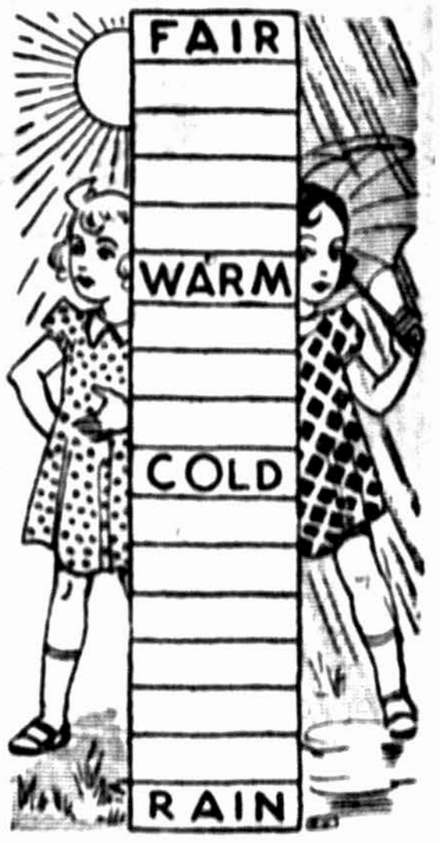
Solve This World's Fair Poser

ENTRANCE
HOW'S BUSINESS?
I SOLD $100.00 WORTH OF TICKETS AS 100 PERSONS VISITED THE CONCESSION
STRATOS ROCKET
OH, THE ADMISSION IS JUST ONE DOLLAR?
$1.00 FOR A LADY. A MAN'S TICKET IS $.5.00 AND A CHILD'S TICKET IS FIVE CENTS
HOW MANY TICKETS WERE SOLD?

WHEN it was proposed to have a puzzle pavilion at the world's fair, the directors turned down the suggestion on the grounds that there would be enough puzzles accidentally created. Here is one such puzzle, that will give you a troublesome half hour. Do not try to take a short cut to a solution by saying that there were one hundred woman's tickets sold, for men and children also bought tickets.

(For Solutions See Page 55.)

From "Fair" to "Cold" and "Rain"



THESE are the days when anything can happen, for April weather is as fickle as a flapper's heart. Just to prove how easy the weather changes, fill each of the blank spaces in the drawing with a four-letter word, that differs in but one letter from the words above and below it. By changing one letter at a time, you are to convert the word, FAIR into the word WARM, and then WARM into COLD, and COLD into RAIN. Or, if you prefer to brighten things up, start at the foot of the column.

Ask the Shoemaker

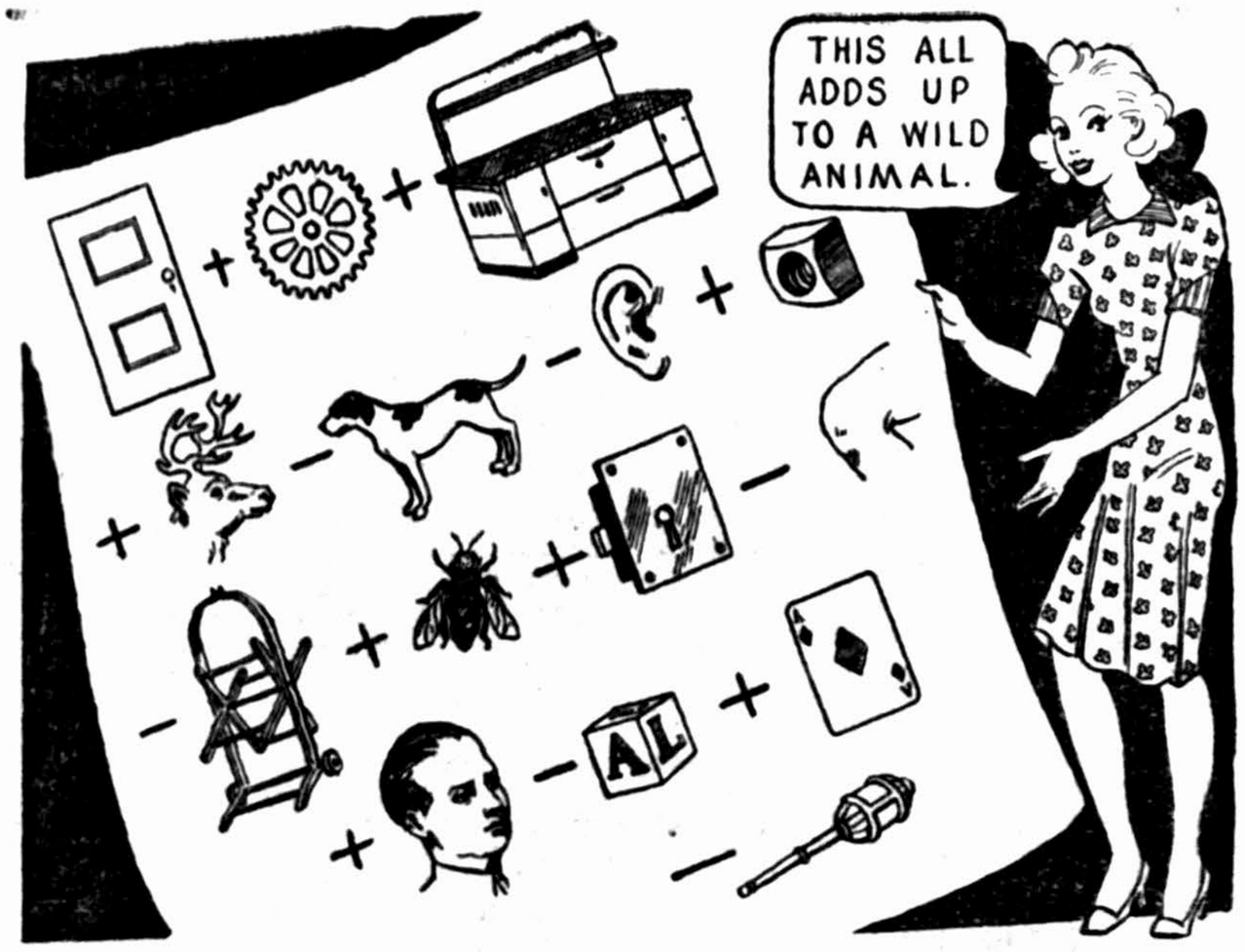
MY first is appropriate; my second is nine to one if you guess it; my whole elevates the sole above the earth. What am I?

Answer: Pat-ten.

What is the tree that obeys?
Answer: Dogwood.
What is the tree to be kissed?
Answer: Tulip.
What is the dandiest tree?
Answer: Spruce.

CAN you add something to nine to make it less?

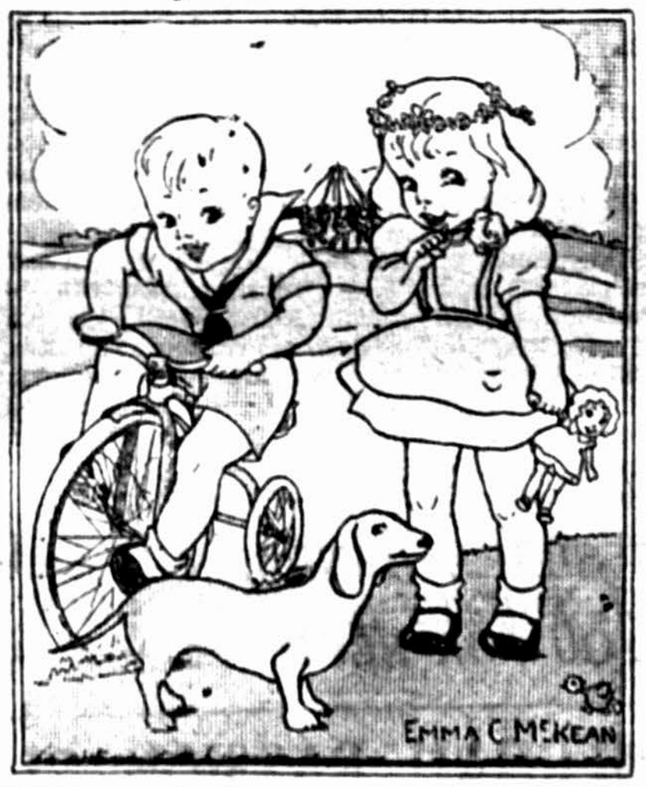
Answer: I X — S I X



What Kind of Wild Animal Is Hidden Here?

NO explanations are necessary on this one. Just write down the names of the objects preceded by a plus sign and cross off the letters in the names of the objects preceded by a minus sign. The letters that are left will spell the name of the wild animal.

Find the Missing Rhymes and Colors



HERE'S a May Day picture for you to color. All the missing words are the names of colors and rhyme with the last word in the preceding or following lines. First complete the verses by filling in the missing words and then go ahead and color the picture.

The children's Maypole in the park,
Turned out to be a pleasant lark;
But when the sky turned cloudy ****,
This pretty little queen of May
Called Frits, her little dog of *****,
And said, "The rain may soon come down."
And so, the pretty May Walk queen,
Skipped merrily across the *****,
With Jane, the doll of which she's fond,
In White and red, with hair of *****,
But posed awhile with Frits and John,
To have a lovely picture drawn.
Atop sweet Sara's hair of *****,
Is worn a tiny flowered crown.
Young Johnny said, "You know, I think
That Sara's dress of blue and ****
Is rather pretty, but I guess,
Not pretty as the paper dress
She wore about an hour ago
'Twas very fancy, too, you know."
Young John has hair of yellow ****,
They wanted him for king, I'm told;
But John said, "I will look alright
In sailor suit of blue and *****,
Let someone else be king of May,
If you must have a King to-day."
And so, in suit of white and ****,
He posed with dainty Sara Lou,
Said Sara Lou, "The children had
A lovely time, and all are glad."

A Fish Puzzle

DO you know what fish a bride wears on her finger?

Answer: Her-ring.

A Dickens Puzzle

HERE is a double acrostic of ten words, of which the initials and finals spell two of Dickens's characters. Can you find them?

The words are: 1. A yellow flower. 2. An ingredient of soap 3. An aromatic plant. 4. A large animal. 5. A young woman. 6. A custom. 7. A black bird. 8. A silver coin. 9. A measure of length. 10. A useful metal.

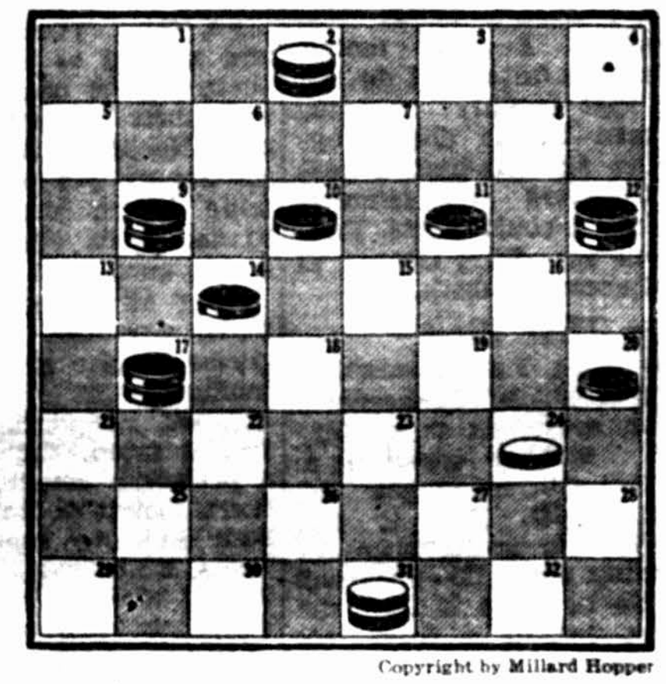
Solution:

D	-affodi-	L
A	-lkal-	I
M	-in-	T
E	-lephan	T
D	-amse-	L
U	-sag-	E
R	-ave-	N
D	-im-	E
E	-l-	L
N	-icke-	L

OF what importance could X A 100 be to a politician?

Answer: Tennessee (10 A C) could well be of importance in an election!

(For Solutions See Page 55)



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Can White Win This One?

ON the above checker board three white men are arrayed against seven blacks. White is to move and win in two moves. Can it be done? The advice of Millard Hopper, the checker king who devised this pretty checker problem especially for the readers of this paper, is to keep your hand off that white checker on 24 because that isn't the move. On this board black is moving down and white up.

Filling the Tank

A WATER storage tank is filled by one pipe and emptied by another. If, when the tank is half full of water, both pipes are opened, the tank will empty in 12 hours. If, according to a plan for re-building, the pipes were made smaller, so that it would take one pipe an hour longer to fill the tank and the other an hour longer to empty it, the tank, when half full, could then be emptied in 15¾ hours. How long does it take now for the empty tank to be filled by the one pipe and the full tank to be emptied by the other?

Solution: If X equals the number of hours required to fill the tank and Y the number of hours required to empty it, with the volume of the tank equal to V, you will find, by simple equation, that it will take eight hours to fill the tank and six hours to empty it.

RUDADASPEEAOMIN
NNRURT

Can you disentangle this jumble of letters to find three languages?

Answer: Esperanto; Urdu; Mandarin.

Spell the Diagonals

IF you find the right nine nine-letter words describing: 1. An ancient kingdom. 2. A very useful household article. 3. A yellow flower. 4. Small fleets. 5. To attract strongly. 6. Making comparisons. 7. Gay. 8. A small flag on a vessel's mast. 9. A useful piece of furniture, and write them under one another, the diagonal from left to right will be the name of a sportive insect and the diagonal from right to left, a genus of plants which one handsome species of this insect lives upon. Can you solve this?

BabyloniA
dUstbruSh
buTterCup
floTiLlas
magnEtize
comPaRing
blItheFul
bAnderLe
SecretarY

CAN you change Oat into Rye in five links?

Solution: OAT, rat, rot, roe, RYE.

A Scriptural Puzzle

DO you know your Scripture well enough to solve this puzzle?
Who cowardly a prince did kill?
Who built a city on a hill?
Whose son profane his life did lose?
What Persian queen preserved the Jews?
What Jewish king a leper died?
Whose wicked mother "Treason" cried?

Joab—2 Samuel xviii. 14.
Omri—1 Kings xvi. 24.
Shelomith—Levit. xxiv. 11.
Hadassah—Esther viii. 7.
Uzziah—2 Chron. xxvi. 21.
Ahaziah's mother—2 Chron. xxiii. 12.

The initial letters joined aright,
A famous Jew will bring to light,
Who was he?

Answer: Joshua.

TRANSPOSE a Persian monarch into a part of the human frame.

Answer: Darius—radius.

CAN you turn the positive quantity 1011 into a negative?

Answer: With a little manipulation, 1011 becomes NO.

In Defence Of Bad Poetry And Good Manners

(Continued from Page 3.)

An Anonymous Reviewer" in Indians writing poetry in English —even if it is bad poetry and worse English? Who are you to bar my way? Why this lofty air of linguistic exclusiveness? It is almost as offensive as the arrogance of racial superiority assumed by the Nazis.

Or, perhaps, worse. For alas! this Rosenberg of a reviewer, my inquiries reveal, is himself as much an Indian as myself. Further, I am told, he is as much a Professor of English as Mr. Bhushan. And that, he is as much a poet in his own right as S. S. Pracas. And, to cap all, unlike anybody of us, he is, my informant tells me, a pillar of the Indian Progressive Writers!

I was fairly flabbergasted to hear all this. For in my innocence I had imagined (following the dictum "Dog does not eat dog") that a poet would hold a fellow-poet as inviolable as a Vestal virgin, that a pedagogue who lives in a glass-house himself would not indulge in the luxury of throwing stones at a brother-pedagogue; and, finally, that a Progressive (whatever it means) would have nothing to do with the old-world abracadabra of rhyme, metre etc.

Wash-And-Brush-Up!

In my disillusioned state I picked out the reviews and began to reperuse them.

The very opening sentences of the "Footfalls," however, made me fumble:

"More poems in English by an Indian. Mr. Bhushan has published more books of poem before.....Most of the book is written in very bad verse and worse prose. Only now and then he gives an impression that he might have written good peoms if he cared to learn the art of versification. As it is the stuff that is contained in "Footfalls" will never do.

Before daring to publish more poems he should brush up his English and unlearn all that he has learnt about versification, for it is all wrong, and he should learn it thoroughly once again. It is not shameful to learn even though one be a Professor."

Precisely. And that is my sole excuse for reprinting this eyesore of a review here. Mark you, I am not saying anything about the stuff and sense contained in those lines for the moment. But what language coming from the pen of a Professor-cum-Poet-cum-Progressive!

When you next take your class in English composition, Mr. Reviewer, (in my mercy you WILL remain annonymous!) set this passage to your students for being rendered in less incorrect if not more elegant English. There is no shame in (May I humbly suggest that this is more passable than "It is not shameful" to etc.?) learning from one's juniors even if one is a Professor. Do give a wash-and-brush-up to your grammar and idiom before hazarding upon your next review....

Now please do not get annoyed with me. Nor do you try to pick out flaws from my own articles to throw into my face. For, I assure you they are as plentiful as autumn leaves in Vallombrosa. But after all I have no pretensions either to be a Poet or a Professor, much less a Progressive. I am merely a pie-a-liner (often I do not get even that much!) spinning out my yarn in an alien language. Being an Indian, I have never entertained the remotest conceit that I could write English as well as King George VI or even Queen Elizabeth.

The Bug That Bites

What is more, I am aware that the tongue which Shakespeare and Milton spoke is as slippery as an eel and as tricky as a monkey. One can never get the hang of it really. Even if one spends a lifetime in learning it —or lecturing over it!—one will not be able to wield it like the native who sucked it from his mother's breast.

Am I digressing? I set my compass for a defence of bad poetry while here am I vindicating bad prose, or to be more correct—vernacular English prose. But what is bad poetry but prose run mad? as Pope said somewhere. And, alternately, may not one be a poet without versing or messing with metre and rhyme at all?

But the pity is that few people realise this. They want to be Poets—with a capital P. They want to run before being able to walk. They want to bloom into Kalidasas, Firdausies and Shakespeares overnight as it were. They feel the poetic bug biting them all over and they have got to ease the itch by inditing a lyric to the mole on their beloved's left cheek or by addressing an ode to their pet cat, dog or parrot as it may be.

Am I being banal? Well, then, let us say that our budding poet feels himself like an instrument over which various impressions are driven like the alterations of an everchanging wind over an Aeolian lyre, which move it by their motion to ever-changing melody. My friends the poets will I hope, be quite pleased with this similie. They ought to—it is from Shelley!

No Contraceptives, Please

What I want to say is this that we can as much help succumbing to the muse as to measles. Most of us no doubt develop an immunity to both the infections when once we are past our adolescence. But there are certain unfortunate folks who are susceptible to both those maladies even in latter life. They deserve not our condemnation but commisseration.

No, Sir, poets will be poets and as long as there are poets, there will be books of poems, bewail their appearance as you may. No Marie Stopes or Margaret Sanger can preach their doctrine to the Muse. We have got to accept its offspring as they come—good, bad or indifferent.

After all a good wine needs no bush; nor does a bad book of poems require a lash. It is an inoffensive little thing, the crystallised vapouring of a overheated brain, the efflorescence of a perfervid imagination. If you don't like it or its author, ignore both and live and let live in peace. I believe it was Augustine Birrell who advised us to take our poets as we do our meals—as they are served up to us. Too much grumbling about their quality or quantity betrays a lack of good manners and the absence of the true critical spirit, which knows when NOT to criticise.

I protest against a poet being put into a pillory—even if he be an Indian poet writing in English. It is he who has undergone the bitter-sweet pangs of creation; it is his own paper and ink which he has spoiled and presumably he has paid his publisher from his own pocket. (None less than Browning had to do that!) Then what right have you and I, whether we are anonymous or consider ourselves entitled to eminence, to condemn a poet or his poetry out of hand, even if a kindly editor has asked us to be a reviewer?

I repeat again that a poet is the most innocuous, the most inoffensive and the most innocent member of the species Home Sapiens. Has not Plato reserved the highest place in his Republic for poets and philosophers? I can understand a butcher being put in the stock for selling rotten meat, or a grocer for giving short weight, or a milkman for diluting his milk with water. They are a danger to public weal and deserve condign chastisement.

But a poet who writes rotten verse or makes forced rhymes or murders his metre—not for him the branding or the cat-o-nine-tails. For him only sympathy and pity. Fear not that if he is let loose he will set the Ganges on fire. Shrug your shoulder, flick your fag, if you must, but leave a poet alone....

You, Messrs. S. S. Pracas (now was it not too miserable a pun to style him Es Es Pracas?) and V. N. Bhushan, you will, of course recall Keats and his pinchbeck reviewers. And if you are particularly hurt read Shelley's "Adonis." It ought to revive you. Believe me bad review never killed good poetry—at any rate hardy poets like you!

LET US SHAKE HANDS, MR. AHMED ALI. I SHALL SURELY SEND MY BOOK OF POEMS TO YOU FOR REVIEW SOME DAY!

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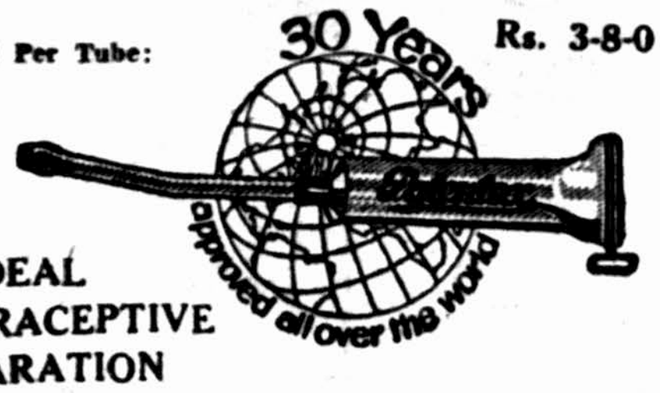

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OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY

Village Of Oberammergau Prepares For Pageant In 1940

Three hundred and six years ago, in 1633, the inhabitants of Oberammergau in Bavaria suffered under a terrible pestilence and for the sake of their lives they vowed to play the Passion Play every ten years and promised on their oath that nothing should ever prevent them keeping this vow.

And so the famous Passion Play will be held again in 1940, commencing in May. The people of Oberammergau are already preparing. The beautiful old houses with their paintings in fresco are cleaned and re-fitted and some of the rooms are renewed to make the guests of Oberammergau feel homely and comfortable. All day long the Oberammergauer are at work and the evenings are occupied with rehearsals of choir singing, reading and acting. In autumn 1939 there will be the final choice of the actors who are to definitely take part in the Passion Play. As it takes one year to get hair and beards the right length the men will be paying no more visits to the barber.

In the town hall is a big model of Oberammergau built by the mayor, Raimund Lang, who is an architect. With the help of this model several plans for the rebuilding and improvement of the village are to be arranged. It is expected that there will be big traffic in private cars and coaches in the next year, so two one-way-streets are being built—one leading the traffic from Garmisch-Partenkirchen into Oberammergau and the other leading the same way back.

For the entertainment of the guests during the day a big swimming pool in the beautiful surroundings of the Bavarian Alps has been established, and now the "Ammergauer-Haus", the new casino of Oberammergau is being built. This casino will contain the Oberammergauer Home-Museum. There will also be a few alterations done to the Passion Play Theatre.

By changing the course of the river Ammer, which now runs through the village, a huge car park is to be built.

During the summer of 1939 the Play "Die Pestnot von 1633" (The Pestilence of 1633) will be shown in memory of the bitter time of trouble had by the Oberammergauer inhabitants in 1633. This play is also a sort of general rehearsal for the Oberammergauer for the famous Passion Play in 1940.

I TOOK HITLER'S PLACE & WAS SHOT

(Continued From Page 9)

Germany took the solemn oath:

I swear by God this sacred oath, that I will render unconditional obedience to the Leader of the German Reich and people, Adolf Hitler, the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, and that I will, as a brave soldier, at all times be ready to stake my life for this oath.

The German people ratified this action of the Leader's by a vote announced as 88 per cent. in favour of it.

We were to dine at the Kaiserhof Hotel soon after this—the whole Cabinet, as well as the inner group of the Nazi rulers.

I was along as a bodyguard, placed at a table a little higher than the one occupied by the Leader and his glittering cohorts.

As the Leader rose to speak, I decided to slip up to the coatroom, which was on a balcony with a full view of the tables, and enjoy a cigar at a time when it could not possibly bring offence to the Leader.

I secured the cigar and stepped out on the balcony, half hidden, behind a huge trellis of flowers forming a gigantic swastika.

I lit the cigar and stared down, heart at ease, at these representatives of a triumphant Germany in a contented world. The chairman came near the end of his remarks introducing the Leader.

Suddenly I knew that a man stood beside me, closer to the wall, more hidden than I by the massed flowers. I turned towards him when a pistol was shoved rudely against my ribs.

"Keep looking down at the tables, and smiling", said a voice. "And no outcry, or it will be your last".

I stiffened more erect. "But you will be apprehended, too, traitor to the Fatherland!"

"So you say. My escape is provided for. No one who opposes that Austrian swine is a traitor to Germany.

"I have wanted these few words with you, Little Adolf, for some time. To-night is the great night!"

"For what?" I said, voice aghast.

"You will see. To-night", his voice was low but knife-like for clearness. "Adolf Hitler will die—in five minutes now.

"If you make the outcry, yes, it might happen sooner. And you will die at that moment, by a shot, and neither of us wants that. You prefer to live, is it not so?"

I was quite convinced that this was mere idle talk. The thought of the Leader's death could not be entertained.

But it was my duty to try to find out all I could from this mysterious traitor.

"But talk", I said: "What is it that you wish with me?"

"When Hitler is shot, to-night", he said slowly, "word of it will never reach Germany, or the world outside,

"How could it? The dining-room is sealed to all out to those high in the party and their trusted guards.

"There will be the swift conference and the matter will be hushed up—until it is tactful to announce such as they wish to announce.

"When he is shot you will walk down these steps, so, and say quietly,

"Gentlemen, here am I, Adolf Hitler, at your service'—your wig off, your nose as it should be! So?"

"But—then?" I objected.

"Let them decide", in slow triumphant certainty. "Look—there to your left—where those two men stand behind the three waiters—you see the gun lifted that will end this Hitler for ever?"

Blackshirt Saved The Fuhrer's Life

The man with the pistol laid its barrel quietly on the shoulder of one of the waiters, and aimed it at the Leader as he rose with his great-hearted smile to begin his speech.

It was at this moment that one of the waiters, cursed with a cold, coughed. At that moment a Blackshirt guard looked over to where the cough came from and saw the pistol aimed at the Leader.

"Watch out!" he shouted, hurling himself across the space toward the man with the pistol.

At that moment things happened too fast for me to observe them with accurate regard to sequence.

I saw the gun blaze, without sound. But out of the corner of my eye, I saw a huge Blackshirt guard behind the Leader hurl him down into his chair.

At that moment the huge guard screamed and lifted up his hand, writhing it, blood spattered all over the tablecloth.

I could see, so close I stood that a finger had been shot off. And already the man who had shot lay on the floor, knocked unconscious from a blow with the butt of a revolver.

As if by magic, all was quiet again.

The Leader was on his feet, as they led away the moaning Blackshirt, a napkin wrapped around his bleeding hand.

"Quiet, my friends", the Leader said, with his great-hearted smile. "A bulb has blown. We were all startled for the moment. It is forgotten. My friends", he leaned forward, "the future of Germany ....."

The voice beside me spoke with melancholy music. "But not for ever a miss", he said. "Good night, Little Adolf. You will see me again soon. Make no outcry.

The pistol bored once again into my ribs, and he was gone. I still do not know how it was managed.

I finished my cigar and returned to the table.

Reno is supposed to end marital problems but judging from marriage bureaus reports they both end and begin there.

NOCTURNE

(By VIATOR)

Escape the throbbing neuralgia,
The world of interminable restlessness,
This stabbing, hopeless pain.
Abandon to the music
Swelling in night's silence,
Illusion of half an hour
In a world full of tortured hours.

* * * *

Men sit with tired faces
Drowned in what day-to-day dreams?
—Fathom if you can
The depths of their despair—
While the sad electric light
Makes animated masks of this reality.
Make of yourself a sublimated suicide,
A happy-by-the-hour automaton.

* * * *

Nocturne....
The symbol of death,
Ananke, silence,
Our ultimate aim of nirvana
To which all our aspirations are hitched.
Think of the hours of wandering
Amongst impassive rocks,
Lonely distant roads....

Meet garrulous fish-wives weaving their tales.
Relieve the pathos
Of bruised phrases
(It acts like a dose of morphine)
Of lives broken to endless toil,
Of the world of want, misery, spoliation.

* * * *

Watch the masses of night
Thick, soothing, impenetrable,
Watch, watch this transformation scene
In which we are poised
Between dream and dream
Despair and despair
Cruelty and cruelty;
Escape the torture-chamber
Of this meaningless, stupid existence....

* * * *

Nocturne....
Every face is bathed in pallor
While train-wheels spill music
And the silence of station-platforms, terrible,
Touches some brain-cell electrically;
Immersed in this eternity of half-an-hour
Watch the nocturne spread her wings of mystery....

Doctor: "I can hear something knocking."

Patient: "Must be me hammer toe."

'FREEDOM OF PRESS'

Dedication Of Statue At New York World's Fair

"The "Freedom of the Press" statue on Constitution Mall at the World's Fair was dedicated in a ceremony attended by more than 500 members of The Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers Association from all over the country.

The statue was designed by Leo Friedlander. Standing more than thirty feet high, it consists of the nude figure of a woman, denoting the "unadorned truth," writing on a scroll extending to the base, where a printer is depicted operating an old Franklin hand-press.

Mr. Whalen credited Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of "The New York Times," with the idea for the "Four Freedoms" group of which "Freedom of the Press" is one. The others are "Freedom of Speech" "Freedom of Assembly," and "Freedom of Religion."

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

and told them to be clean and tidy.

She learnt that though their nails were dirty and their hair untidy, yet their hearts hungered after love.. .

She filled the empty life of these children. They tried to be clean and good because she wished it.

One day a letter arrived telling Deepti that her parents had returned and were sending for her. She felt happy and yet there was an ache within her.

These her dear friends, would she ever see them again? What would they do without her?—And more than that, how could she be happy in that big city without them?

During the last few days her chums looked into her eyes and said. "Oh! Deepti, you'll come back?" And when she did not answer, "You must come!—do let us know when and we'll be at the station to meet you!"

At hearing their eager voices Deepti felt her heart would break, for how could she explain to her simple, unknowing friends that this was her last farewell—that she was a rich man's daughter, and that the rich do not usually wish their children to play with those of the poor?

—From "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper".

Grandfather Clock

OUR CLOCK has such a merry face,
From his corner in the hall,
He watches me go in and out;
Upstairs and down I hear his call.
He tells me when 'tis time to rise,
He rings so loudly when 'tis eight.
And Oh! I am sure he looks at me
When I come down to breakfast late.
He talks to me throughout the day
With echoing tick and ringing chime,
And tells the hours for work and play,
For dinner, tea and supper time.
And even if I wake at night,
All in the lonely dark I hear
The dear old clock who never sleeps
And feel as if a friend is near.

Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper

THE JUNE issue of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" is ready. As usual, it is full of interesting stories, pictures and brain brighteners. If you are not a permanent subscriber, better send for the copy immediately, enclosing three annas stamps, from the Manager, "Pushpa", 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4. You will surely like it!

Two friends.

Let Us Dance

LIFE is a song,
Let us dance to the thrill of it;
Grief's hours are long,
And cold is the chill of it.
JOY is our need,
Let us smile for the sake of it;
This be our creed—
Life must be what we make of it.

Kutub Minar through an Arch

Number Please?

"NUMBER Please" is a game that is guaranteed to stimulate alertness and quick thinking. The players sit in a semi-circle and are numbered from one upwards.

Number one begins by saying "One to nine" (or any other number). The number named must immediately say, "Nine to...." (any other number) and so on.

When any player fails to answer at once, or answers wrongly, he goes to the bottom, and the remainder move up one place each, taking each time the number of the place into which they move.

After a few moves have been made, the players will need to have all their wits about them. Remember what their latest numbers are sufficiently well to answer at once.

A Letter Rack

THIS useful little article is made from a long strip of cardboard. At the top of your strip draw, in pencil a curve. Next, divide your board into thirds across the width, and draw a line across to mark the bottom third. Run a penknife along this line once, so as to enable you to make a neat fold, and then fold up the bottom third to form a flap.

Paint a pretty design upon the flap, and the top, and then make a small hole at each of the top corners of the flap. Also make two holes just at the back of the latter.

Now take a piece of ribbon, knot one end, and thread it through the left-hand corner of the flap, and the hole at the back of it. Then bring your ribbon across the back of your rack, and thread it through into the right-hand corner of the flap. Pull the flap outwards to leave room or the letters, and knot the ribbon.

A Couple Of Catches

ASK a friend:
"Can you write the word 'singing' with one I and yet spell it correctly?"

Naturally he says he can't, and neither can you; then you cover up one of your eyes, and write the word "singing" with one Eye (not one I, see).

Then keep an anna on the table and state that you will pick it up without touching it with your fingers.

On being challenged to do so, you merely put a glove on and pick it up like that. It will not touch your fingers then, but the fingers of the glove.

What Is This'

WHENEVER you walk
I follow your way,
Wherever I walk
I walk only with thee,
Whether sitting or standing
Thou art with me,
I am sometimes a tall man
Sometimes a child,
But always as you are
Violent or mild,
Sometimes I precede you,
Sometimes I follow you,
I am your nearest companion,
And wish you good-morrow;
Find out what I may be?

NICE LITTLE JOKES

UNCLE: Do you want to say that you killed this huge lion?

Nephew: Of course; I did kill him.

Uncle: But I saw this lion skin lying in your house even before you were born.

Nephew: Oh! That's because I killed the lion who was older than I.

Bro. Chandra Sekhar Rama Rao Jayakar celebrated his birthday last week. May he celebrate more such happy occasions.

RUNNING FOR WHAT?

THOUSANDS of people had gathered in the pavilion to watch the running race. As the race was going on a child asked her father: Why are these fellows running so fast behind each other?

Father: They are running because they are trying to get a prize which will be awarded to one of them who reaches this post first.

Child: Since they know that the prize will be awarded to one of them, why are they all running,

(The father is still thinking about the answer).

YOUR TURN NEXT!

A VERY big boy said to a little boy:

"If I hit you, would you hit me back?"

"Oh, no!" said the smaller boy, "I couldn't do that, because it would be your turn next!"

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from your loving
Dada

Cure Your Constipation

Cultivate Regular Habits And Take Plenty Of Fruits And Vegetables

It would be most difficult to find a condition that is more common and universal than that of constipation.

But for all the thousand and one factors operating against us, constipation can be cured. The first all-important point is to ensure regular habits.

Exercise will do much towards curing and preventing constipation. All outdoor games—in the nude if possible—are excellent. Running up staircases instead of riding in lifts or escalators is one method of obtaining a form of exercise especially beneficial to constipation sufferers. Exercise increases the flow of bile, which is the body's natural aperient. Massage of the abdomen, if done correctly, is also good. This assists waste removal. Deep breathing is important, as is correct posture. Sedentary workers especially should try and get as much exercise as possible, and should avoid that "hunched-up" manner of sitting.

EAT CAREFULLY

The way in which we consume our food has a great influence on constipation. No one, for instance, should eat when suffering from emotional stress (grief, anger, etc.). everything should be carefully masticated. On no account is it ever wise to "bolt" a meal. If there is not sufficient time to consume a large meal, then it is safer, and much more practical in the long run, to be content with a smaller meal. Now-a-days people die, not so much of undereating, but of overeating.

Diet is extremely important. The meals should contain an abundance of bulk in the shape of raw and cooked fruit and vegetable. wholemeal bread and whole-grain cereals. One salad a day, consisting of raw lettuce, tomato, chopped raw cabbage, onion, celery, watercress, raw grated carrots, or a conbination of these ingredients; should form part of the menu of every person who suffers from constipation. The dried fruits—prunes figs, raisins—are invaluable.

If the constipation is extremely stubborn, then these dried fruits should appear on the menu with clock-like regularity, as they exert a mildly laxature effect which is very helpful. In fact it is a constipation. Even a casual good plan to wash a few prunes or raisins and leave them to soak, in sufficient water to cover them, overnight. First thing in the morning drink the water and eat the fruit. This little method is certain to help. The cereal foods should not be swamped in milk, but should be taken almost dry. The bulk and roughage in fruit, vegetables, whole-grain cereals, etc., gives a spongy softness to the faecal matter, which, pressing against the colon walls, stimulates muscular activity and ensures bowel action.

HIP-BATHS

In the cure of constipation the expert hydropath applies what is known as the "sitz bath." This is nothing more or less than the old-fashioned hip-bath. The hip-bath is one-third filled with water at a temperature of 103 to 105 degrees, and the patient reclines in this for 10 to 15 or 20 minutes. The water may be reheated, while the patient is in the bath, by gently allowing a jugful of water (at a temperature of 110 degrees) to be poured into the bath. When the patient gets out of the bath, a cool sponge down of that part of the body that has been immersed in the hot water is immediately applied. This treatment stimulates the functioning of the organs and also, by breaking down and softening the faecal matter, assists easy evacuation.

Constipation means that muscular activity is either lost or weakened. The faecal matter enters the colon at the bottom right-hand side of the abdomen. Here is it urged forward and upward by the contraction and expansion of the muscle walls of the colon. Now the faecal mass is pushed through the transverse colon at the top of the abdomen and down the left side for evacuation. The peristaltic muscular movement is the secret of bowel action. Purges and unnatural laxatives stimulate this action by artificial means, and, if too much stimulation is applied, then the "natural" muscular action is in great danger of being lost. The result is chronic constipation and the constant necessity of purges.

ODD SPOTS

THE SPECTRE OF THE BROCKEN

In the Hartz Mountains is a peak known as the Brocken, and that lonely, gloomy spot has since times long past been associated with a strange legend. It is to the effect that mountaineers can sometimes see a gigantic, supernatural figure, "The Spectre of the Brocken."

According to old reports, this figure was of terrific size, a wild man, crowned and girt with oak leaves and carrying a huge pine-tree torn up by the roots. It could be seen stalking the mountain-side or standing making gestures of defiance towards those who gazed upon it.

For many years local inhabitants, mountaineers, etc., implicitly believed in the supernatural nature of the apparition; scientists and more matter-of-fact people regarded the whole story merely as a legend. The traveller and mineralogist Dr. Haue came to the conclusion, however, that there was something in the story, and he made no less than thirty ascents of the Brocken to investigate the phenomenon. At last, on May 23, 1797, he saw the dreaded spectre and was able to explain it.

It was, in fact, nothing but a gigantic shadow of the viewer himself cast on the mist by the rays of the sun coming through the mountains at a particular angle. Dr. Haue soon saw that when he moved his arm, the "spectre" did likewise, when he bowed the "spectre" did the same, and gestures of defiance were answered in the same way. When a companion joined Dr. Haue, two "Spectres of the Brocken" appeared. The age-old legend had been explained at last.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

(Continued From Page 5)

continent in aeroplane or trains she is driving her own car at a smart pace across Virginia, Maryland or New Jersey.

A few weeks before her fifty-fourth birthday she drove through an historic hurricane which was uprooting trees all around her. she had an appointment to keep. She always has an appointment to keep.

It is little over three months since the last of the now frequent public criticisms of the Roosevelt family's activities was rustling the front pages. Mrs. Roosevelt's reply was quite sharp.

The people of the United States, she said, should think whether they really want the life of a President's wife to be restricted and bereft of outside interests and activities. Because if they do they might some day run up against a woman who would refuse to live in the White House under such conditions.

Thus more tartly than is her wont, spoke the lady whom it is permissible to call the Great Emancipatress.—"News Chronicle"

MR. PRESIDENT

(Continued From Page 4)

one of the best poker players in Washington.

"Yup, Yup"

He wears suits without waist coats, while shirts and Cambridge-blue ties. He has a prominent square jaw, very good teeth and a mole over his left eyebrow. He smokes cigarettes in a long amber holder.

He has all kinds of little mannerisms; he screws up his eyes, lifts his eye-brows sharply, and when he is listening to something that interests him he purses his mouth into a round "O" Sometimes when he does not hear what you said he says "Uh?" and sometimes when he agrees with you he says. "Yup, yup."

There are some scores of the Civil Servants and newspapermen regular attenders at the White House, whom he calls by their first names. He likes to pull their legs and they respectfully addressing him as Mr. President, make sly cracks back at him. Many of the newspapermen are violently opposed to him politically, and he knows it. Nobody has ever seen him bored.

He may be, as you are likely to be told in Washington, impulsive and erratic, over-confident sometimes, and sometimes quite wrong: but as a personality he has no match anywhere else in this land. There is something about him. As General Johnson puts it he is an elemental force.—"News Chronicle"

SHOULD AMERICA REMAIN NEUTRAL?

(Continued From Page 46)

there is a considerable possibility that the influence of the United States may be paramount in the reconstruction. Radical warmongers always speak as though there were good reasons to fear a triumphant victory of the fascist powers. I think this comes of an under-estimate of the destructiveness of the next great war. It is not to be supposed that the airforces of Germany's enemies would be idle. The industrial regions of the Rhineland would almost certainly be devastated. With luck we might succeed in destroying all that is most worthy of admiration in Milan, Venice, Florence and even Rome. The Russians, from the East, would punish the industrial regions of Silesia. Hunger, as before, would undermine the health of German children and the morale of their fathers in the trenches. The nominal victors, almost as much as the vanquished, would be so weakened and destitute as to be completely unable to resist a Power able, as America would be, to relieve distress and aid in reconstruction.

The best hope for the world, if Europe plunges into the madness of another great war, is that America will remain neutral, but will, when the fighting is over, use economic power to further sanity and liberalism, and to restore to the parent continent as much as possible of the civilisation that the war will have temporarily destroyed. Europe will be in so desparate a plight that it will be easy to impose political conditions on American aid in reconstruction. Last time, such conditions were not imposed, and the money involved was lost. I do not see any other way in which, in the event of war, American liberalism can help Europe; for if America becomes a belligerent, the first effect will be the complete eclipse (at least for the time being) of liberalism, democracy, and free thought in the United States What will the world gain by the defeat of the fascist Powers if, in the process the fascist form of Government becomes everywhere triumphant?

"HAIR cut, sir?" inquired a barber of a customer whose head was almost bereft of hair.

"No," was the sarcstic retort. "I want it done up in a bun and fastened with a pink ribbon."

Tuberculosis

(Continued from page 6)

gards biological factor, it is curious that pregnancy has got some bad effect to the disease under consideration. It has been proved by various authentic investigations that pregnancy makes such marvellous changes in the human female system that a latent tuberculosis in a normal woman would be flared up during and after the course of pregnancy. Now pregnancy is a normal physiological factor in human life and still one does not know why it should have such an adverse effect on tuberculosis. Fever during the pregnancy and specially after the labour therefore, requires the closest investigation because it is often mistaken as puerperial fever or malaria or some other disease while all the time tuberculosis may be proceeding further. The writer has come across many cases referred to him as simple fevers which followed the labour, which actually had been suffering from tuberculosis and as the diagnosis was late the results were far from good.

Taking the two sexes into consideration females suffer more from tuberculosis at certain age period, which is between 20 and 25 than the males in the same age group. Here again there is some mysterious biological factor which plays a decisive part

There are certain diseases which form a bad combination with tuberculosis. Diabetes is the most important in this group. Persons suffering from diabetes have more chances to suffer from tuberculosis later on than otherwise. Again tuberculosis takes longer time to be cured if the same person is suffering from diabetes. This being so, it is but natural that the diabetics should take special care to avoid the infection.

Labour And Rest

Two factors more. One is the hard labour and the other is lack of sufficient rest and exercise. Hard labour in whatever walk of life tells upon the normal healthy constitution and goes to break even the strongest body. When once it is broken there is every chance for the disease to get in. One should bear in mind that by doing very hard labour one is running a risk of being a victim to the fell disease.

Rest is absolutely important to the human system. Lack of rest after work, lack of sufficient sleep in good airy room and lack of recreation not in the stuffy room by sitting at the card table but by spending some time in fresh air are all factors which are important.

One more thing the writer has to add before he finishes this article which has given a full idea of certain important factors in human life which have their bearing on the tuberculous disease. Alcohol and its effect on the disease should be considered. Alcohol has a very bad effect on the human system and one of the most important is the liability of catching the disease and spreading the same after once it has been caught.

WOMAN'S RESPONSE TO CALL OF SUMMER!

(Continued from page 12.)

continually pushed out and renewed.

She is forced to spend more time in the open in the company of her husband and children along the sea shore, in parks and to go for long walks at nights, to ensure sound sleep on her return. It is not unusual for her to discard the hot stuffy bed curtains and mattresses, full of dust, and enjoy sleep under hygienic conditions, yet others sleep on the terraces, on the seashore, or anywhere in the open, and those women who sleep closest to nature, enjoy the summer breezes most. They are next to the birds and the animals the most comfortable sleepers in creation.

NATURE ADVERTISES HER GOODS FREE!

Let woman go out into the country and see there the feast of colours that summer has provided for her, stretches of yellow fields, leafy bowers of dark green, streaked with autumnal gold, seas of waving golden corn crops, and flowers of diverse colours and designs decorating the hedge rows and peeping out from the fields of grass, bluebells, glorious marigold white purple and yellow chrysanthemums, the white lily and the jasmine emanating their scents all around, wild wood flowers whose names she does not know! Nature advertises her goods free of charge, the colours and the scents of the flowers, the smell of the vegetables and the fruits, all tell her that it is the harvest time, and that she should enjoy her bounty, as from a mother's lap! Above the flowers, the bees keep humming and hovering, like lovers around their beloveds, and insects of many colours hum as if in harmony with the music of the spheres. How beautiful too is summer noon tide when birds dose, animals creep to their dens, reptiles bask lazily in the warm sunlight, woman rests and all nature is still! The streets are no longer crowded with listless loungers, everything seems to be enjoying a spell of calm, the very earth takes a little respite, allowing her lord the sun to exercise his healing power over all. In the evenings, crickets and other insects join in the grand concert of nature, as night comes on, as if in a hymn of praise, of praise to God, praise for the very joy of life. Let woman join in it. And the night comes bringing relief from the heat of the day, so pleasant to woman if she only knew how to use it, and live it properly in light clothing, with light food, and cool drinks. The summer evenings are as a balm that heralds peace and rest as the great blood red orb of day descends below the horizon. Let woman go out and find all this for herself! Has woman ever noticed the glorious riot of colours in a summer sunset? It is a poem to the eye, a feast to the mind. Beautiful, beautiful—what brush can paint it? Summer gives every woman rich or poor this feast of colours set in a sky of ethereal blue, and accompanied by the singing and humming of millions of insects and woman give thanks for summer! It is your turn to enjoy, and not only to make your pickles and preserves!

"Isn't Smith a careful soul?"
"Careful! Why whenever he shakes hands he counts his fingers afterwards to see if they are all there."

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Ancient Hindu Sculpture

(Continued From Page 7.)

ledge of the science of dancing the rules of painting are very difficult to be understood and the rules of Painting cannot be understood by one who is not acquainted with music. Lastly without singing music cannot be understood.

The "silpasastra" lays down several interesting rules regarding the making of an image. To them several others have been added by later works like Sukraniti, Brahtasamhita and Maya Sastra. According to Sukra "one should not construct an image that has eyes directed upwards, downwards or closed, nor should one design that which has vehement eyes, but eyes bespeaking satisfaction."

Again Varahamihira in his "Brahstsamhita" says: "If the image has excess in its arms, the sculptor will suffer from the fear of the king. If it is less, ill fate will befall him; if it is thin, he will suffer from loss of money. If the image has a wound from the fall of weapons, it indicates the death of the maker. If it inclines to the left, it bespeaks of the death of his wife, and if to the right, the death of his own self. If its eyes are directed upwards, it makes him blind. If the eyes are cast downwards, it will bring evil thought to him."

The technique of an icon was of national importance. The author of the "Pratimalakshna" observes: "If the image is deficient in length, there would be famine and national breakage."

If Indian sculptors had cared, they could have easily excelled the Greek in imitating the anatomical proportions of the body. The bronze figure of a dancing girl recently discovered in Mohenjo-Daro shows a sense of naturalism of modelling rare even among the Greeks. It is particularly conspicuous in the treatment of the back and legs and in the expression of general alertness, force and refinement. Several images in the temple of Sri Meenakshi and Madana Gopala Swami in Madura point to the perfection of Indian sculptures in representing human life.

Lack of proportion particularly with reference to the breasts of female figures is now and then pointed out as a weakness of our artists. The most unfortunate thing about this is that no body in those days was allowed to go so near the image as we do now. An image made to appear proportionate when looked at from a distance cannot certainly be proportionate when viewed at very close quarters.

Animal Symbolism

When one examines the pillars in detail, he finds represented on them several kinds of animals, some mythical and others real. In Madura and Sringam temples we come across numerous figures of horses, bulls, lions, tigers, elephants, fish, crocodiles, monkeys, cats and others. Although it would be foolish to assert that every animal is symbolic, it is necessary to observe that many of them indicate the fortunes of particular dynasties.

Speaking of the animal symbolism, one writer of note observes in the "Rupam": "It appears to me what we have in it is animal representation—a crystallisation of the suggestive animal symbolism of the Upanishads. Horses symbolise the senses; chariot, the mind according to the "Katha Upanishad." Later Vedantic Literature has the mind compared to a bull which would either rest or run astray, but has to be driven along the steep road to human perfection.

Puranic and Tantra literature elaborate the symbolism to a further extent In the "Markandeya Puranam," Durga as Prana Sakti is represented as riding the lion. It is not difficult to see in the elephants, which in Puranic and Tantric cosmology support the earth, a suggestion of the "Parthiva" or "annamaya kosa." The sheaths of the soul are in exactly the same order in philosophy as in sculpture—the material body (elephant), that of the vital airs (Lion), the senses (Horses), the mind (Ox) and spiritual knowledge (Dome). The Crocodile appearing in Hoysala scriptures in this series, may be regarded as suggestive of "Moha" (Nescience), whose capture is conquest of the self as laid down in the Panchadoor Prakara. The symbolisms of other figures are explicable on similar lines. Garuda preying on the snake may represent the immortal parts being wedded to gross matters from which there is eventual liberation.

Political Emblems

But not all figures on temple walls are of value in religious symbolism, though it is indisputable that temple builders were students of Vedic, Vedantic and Puranic lore.

Political events are often readable in the vestibule and the animal figures on it. Every South Indian dynasty had its animal emblem whether originally totamistic or not. The Pandyans held the fish, the Cholas the tiger and the Chalukyas the boar. These figures are sometimes cut on temple walls or on the pillars of "mantaps." Sometimes they denote the fact of the structure being put up by the dynasty with the emblem. More often they denote some event in the political history such as the victory of one dynasty over the other.

One may be reminded of the tiger-lion struggle at Jaina Kanchi, the fish on the so-called Roya Mantapa in the seven pagodas and the slaying of the tiger depicted on the Hoysalas buildings. Students of political history are familiar with the struggle of the Cholas with the Pallavas at the early phase and with the Hoysalas in the later phase of the Chola history. The Roya Mantapa, true to its name, is a later structure put up by the Royas of Vijayanagar and the fish is a silent reminder of Vijayanagar's conquest of the sea which is an undoubted fact in the 15th century.

It must be added that there is a method of distinguishing the spiritual from other purposes in the minds of the artists. Where the former is present, the animal forms appear in series in a certain number of rows and on a prominent wall and in nearly the same order. In the latter case they are isolated figures unconnected with any context.

Spiritual Approach To Sex

Oft-noticed and much commented upon, but little explained among the figures of our temple, are the obscene ones. No scholar has as yet succeeded in giving a rational interpretation to these sculptures. The "linga' itself is said to be a representation of the male organ of generation.

In the Madura, Sri Rangam and Rameshwaram temples are have many such figures. Some are found in the 1,000 pillars "mantaps", while others are found scattered here and there on other parts of the temples Several of them, we consider, were largely due to the freakish fancies of the artist. That the artist was afraid of public criticism can be inferred from the fact that such figures in these temples are found only in little noticed quarters of the temple. Some figures however appear to be translations in stone of the verses in Vatsyayana's "Kamasastra".

In spite of what a stranger might or might not think, we have to admit that the function or creation was ever looked upon by the Hindus as a sacred thing and the physical creation represented in the temple is merely an echo of Divine creation on this physical plane. Speaking of Mithuna figures, the talented editor of the "Rupam," Mr. O. C. Gangulee observes "The Architectural device of using a mithuna as a decoration may be taken as a convenient symbol of the history of creation of man and woman as indicated in the Upanishad."

"He (Prajapati, creator) did not feel happy or satisfied himself. Therefore, even now, people are not happy in single blessedness. He craved for a second companion to himself. Then he assumed the same posture—as a man and a woman embracing each other. He divided his own body into two parts and in consequence there appeared two figures —a man and a woman. For this reason, the sage Yagnavalkya had spoken of his own body as the incomplete half of a seed of corn. Therefore this void—this emptiness is filled and complimented by woman. The creator merged himself in that woman in a sexual act. And from that act sprang the human beings."

One of the texts relating to the choice of a site for a temple or a shrine suggests that the best site is one where loving couples human or animals have lived, loved and bred and reared a family.

"Where the surabhis (Fine types of cows) have dallied with the bulls accompanied by their young ones, where beautiful women have dallied with their mates, that place is worthy of all classes of people."

Is it possible that, when as we find in the case of cave shrines and temples, the architects were compelled to select sites which were not sanctified by the core of the couples human or animal, the artists sought to remedy the defect by picturing on the shrines the effigies of loving couples—as the evidence of the earliest cave shrine amply demonstrates. (Gangulee).

Sartorial Picture

The sculptural figures in the South Indian temples throw a flood of light on the dress of the people in the days of the Nayaks. Almost all the inhabitants of the country whether high or low appear to have worn jewels and gilt ornaments in their ears and around their necks, arms, wrists and fingers. A few statues have beards, although most of them have moustaches. Shoes appear to have been quite common. In fact the kinds of head dresses and shoes represented in the temple offer a fruitful field for research. The dress worn by a woman agrees with the description of the same given by the contemporary chronicles.

About the dress of a woman says Barbosa "The woman wears white garments of very thin cotton or silk of very bright colours five yards long. One part of which is girt round them below and the other part they throw over one shoulder and across their breasts in such a way that one arm and one shoulder remain uncovered as with a scarf. They wear leather shoes well embroidered in silk. Their heads are uncovered and hair is tightly gathered into a becoming knot on the top of the head and in their hair they put their many scented flowers."

"In the side of the nostrils, they make a small hole through which they put a fine gold wire with a pearl, sapphire or ruby pendant. They have their ears bored as well and in these they wear ear rings set with many jewels. On their necks they wear necklaces of gold and jewels and very fine coral beads and bracelets of gold and precious stones and many good coral beads are fitted to their arms. Thus the most part of this people is very wealthy."

"Oh stop worrying about it—it won't show anyway."

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

THE CHECKER PROBLEM: Instead of playing the checker on 24, White plays 2 to 7. Black jumps 20 to 27 and White takes from 7 to 16. It is now Black's jump, 12 to 19, and White puts over one grand slam and the game is over.

Poetic Pamela: Disc, On, So, Late: Disconsolate.

Cryptogram: The sign on the door reads: "The guest in this room does not wish to be disturbed. Slip letters under the door and tell visitors to call this afternoon."

Wild Animal: The name of the wild animal is ORANG-UTAN. The names of the objects are: Door, Gear, Range, Elk, Dog, Ear, Nut, Reel, Bee, Lock, Knee, Man, Block, Ace, Mace.

"Fair" to "Rain": FAIR, Pair, Pain, Wain, Warn, WARM, Ward, Card, Cord, COLD, Bold, Bond, Band, Land, Laid, Raid, RAIN.

Inauguration Day: The missing words are: Song, Ago, Oath, Great, Chin, Shine, Stage, Strong, Then.

Rhymes and Colors: The rhyming colors are: Gray, Brown, Green, Blond, Brown, Pink, Gold, White, Blue.

World's Fair Poser: As the amount of money taken in was an exact number of dollars, we know that the number of children admitted was a multiple of 20. There are thus but four possible numbers of children: 20, 40, 60, 80. If the number of children were 20, the amount spent for their tickets would have been one dollar. This would have left 80 dollars for the remaining 80 tickets. The puzzlist will have to try combinations based on 40, 60 and 80 children. By this means it will be discovered that the only possible combination is that of 80 children, 1 woman and 19 men. The eighty children would pay four dollars for tickets, the one woman, one dollar and the nineteen men, ninety-five dollars.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"WELL, William," said the vicar, "I am pleased to hear that after courting for so many years you and Susan are to be married. Where and how are you thinking of spending the honeymoon, may I ask?"

"Well, zur," replied' William, "us thought it would be a bit of a change like if, after the ceremony, us each went our different ways for a week or zo."

* * * *

"IS there any danger of the boa constrictor biting me?" asked a woman visitor to the Zoological Gardens.

"Not the least, ma'am," said the keeper. "He never bites; he swallows his wittles whole."

* * * *

A SHY young man escorted an equally shy young woman home. As they approached the latter's house, she said earnestly, "Claude, don't tell anybody you saw me home!"

"Don't worry, Muriel," replied the young man. "I'm as much ashamed of it as you are!"

* * * *

BRITISH: "Do you know, dad, that in some parts of India a man dosen't know his wife until he marries her?"

Dad: Why single out India?

* * * *

"THE sponge cake is very tough, Mary."

"It shouldn't be, ma'am. I bought the sponge at the chemists only this morning!"

* * * *

THE pianist was playing the first bars of the Wedding March.

"What's that?" she asked turning to her weary husband.

"Oh," he replied, "that's the beginning of 'Stormy Weather!'"

* * * *

A lecturer in economy had just come to an end. The chairman, who had been much impressed, was proposing a vote of thanks.

"And now," he finished, "I am going to ask you to give the speaker two hearty cheers."

* * * *

"JIM!" said the taxi-driver's friend, "there's a purse lying in the bottom of your car."

"Hush!" said Jim. "I put it there and left the door open. You have no idea how many people will jump in for a short ride when they see it."

* * * *

TEACHER: "Have you heard of Julius Caesar?"

Pupil: "Yes, sir."

Teacher: "What do you think he would be doing if he were alive?"

Pupil: "Drawing the old-age pension."

A middle-aged lady, known as earnest advocate of a "bathroom in every home," was unexpectedly left a row of small cottages, not one of which possessed a bath. At great expense, she at once installed a bath in each house, and a month afterwards visited each tenant.

"Well, Mrs. Jones," said she to the old lady in the end cottage, "how do you like your new bath?"

"It's very pretty, ma'am, but thank heaven we ain't needed to use it yet," replied Mrs. Jones.

* * * *

A Scottish barber was engaging a prospective new assistant.

"Well, I pay lower wages in the summer because the work's easier," said the barber.

"But surely people get their hair cut just the same?" exclaimed the assistant.

"Ay, but ye dunna have to help on wi' their overcoats."

* * * *

"THE insulting wretch!" fumed Miss Elderly. "He asked me if I remembered the dreadfully cold winter of 1895. Think of it!"

"I'm sure he didn't mean to offend you, dear," replied her friend. "He probably didn't know what a bad memory you have."

THE benevolent old man was interested in the tramp he met on the road.

"Yours must be an interesting life. Tell me, do you keep a diary?" he asked.

"Diary, guv'nor—what about?" was the reply.

"Why, a record of what you do?"

"Not me—the police do that."

* * * *

"THANK you very much, Archie, said the minister as the boy handed up his offering for the harvest festival. "I must call round to your mother's this afternoon and thank her for the eight beautiful apples."

"Please, sir, thank her for twelve," stammered Archie.

* * * *

"AND will you see that my car is washed, the sides thoroughly cleaned, the seats dusted, the tyres blown up and the tank filled with petrol?" asked the owner of the baby car.

"Certainly, sir," replied the hotel manager. "And shall I put it outside the bedroom door with your boots in the morning?"

* * * *

"WHAT was that last place we whizzed through?"

"Winchester."

"Was it? Good! I'd often wanted to see Winchester."

"HOW d'you do, Dr. McGregor?" said Macpherson, addressing a tall Scot in the lounge bar of an hotel.

"You've made a mistake, my friend. I'm no Dr. McGregor."

"No? Well, then, you must have a double."

"Thanks; I will!"

* * * *

WALKING along a deserted country road, a couple kept glancing behind with nervous looks.

At last the man spoke out.

"Look here, Maggie," he said, "if we don't come to a Belisha crossing soon, let's nip across anywhere."

* * * *

A YOUNG Londoner went to spend a holiday with some friends in Yorkshire. He caught a chill while travelling and was confined to bed.

His hostess thought she would give her visitor a treat, so she baked a Yorkshire pudding and took it upstairs.

"Just try this," she said. "It'll shift your cold."

Going up some time later, she said: "Well, have ye eaten it up?"

"Eaten it?" gasped the visitor. "Why, I thought it was a poultice to wear on my chest!'

Our Humorist At Large

"Bet your boy friend will be furious if he finds us alone after school."

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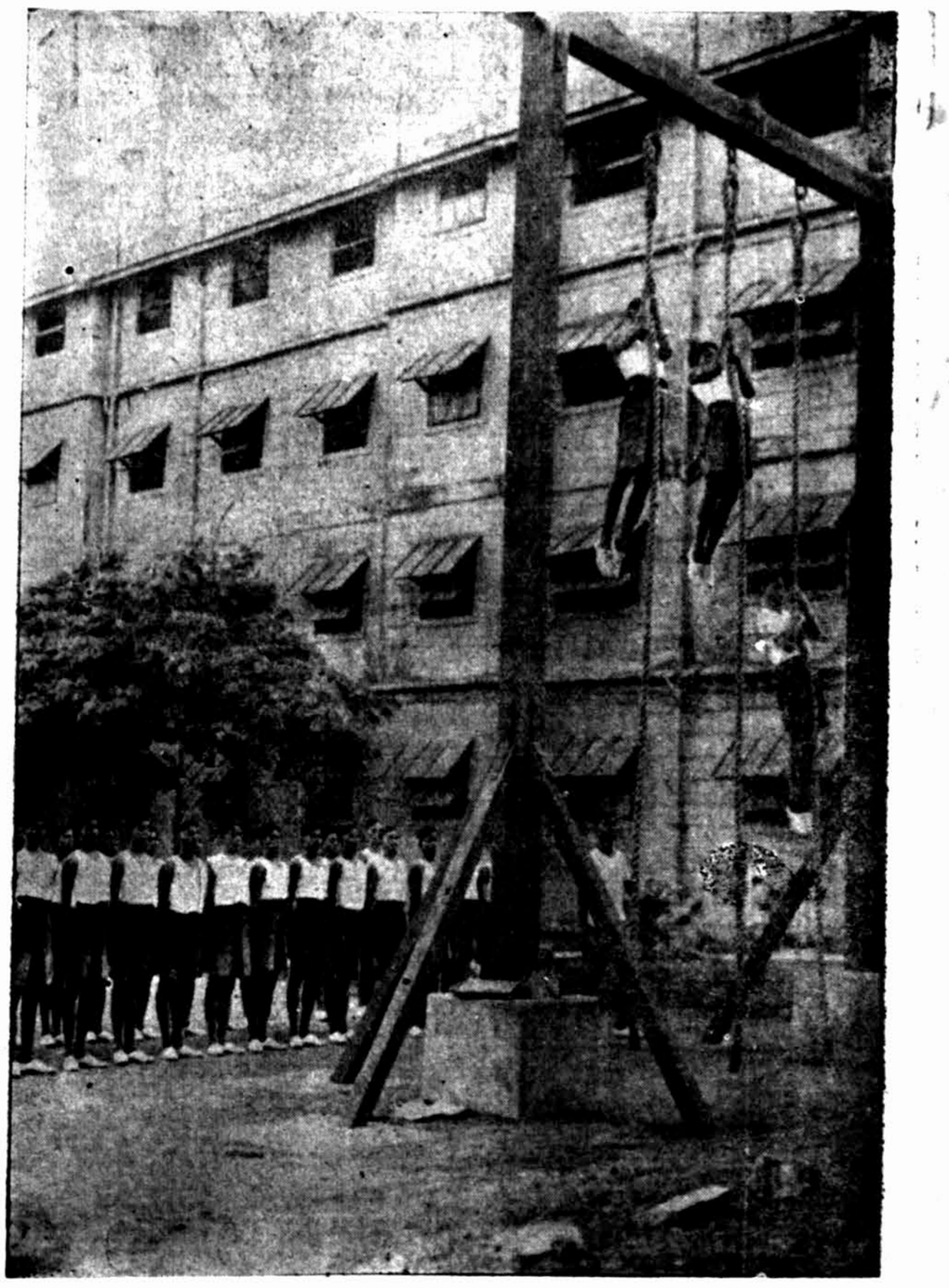

Candidates for officers' posts in Bombay Prohibition Police doing physical exercises at Naigam

Baby Guard of Honour for Il Duce at Pinerolo on the Alpine Frontier.

A bird's-eye view of the grounds of the All-India Industrial, Art and Crafts Exhibition, Delhi.

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